THE FLOWER Garden.

Shewing

Briefly how moſt Flowers are to be ordered, the time of Flowering, taking of them up, and of planting them again. And how they are increaſed by Layers, Off ſets, Slips, Cuttings, Seeds, &c. With other neceſſary obſervations relating to a Flower Garden.

VVhereunto is now added.

The Gardiners or Planters Dialling, (viz.) *how to draw a Horizontal Diall, as a Knot in a Garden, on a Graſs-plot, or elſewhere, the like before not extant.*

By *William Hughes.*

London, Printed for *William Crook* at the Green-Dragon without *Temple Bar,* 1672.

FLOWER Garden.

To the Reader.

ALmighty God, the only first being, the Maker and Disposer of all things, made the World out of nothing, and hath ever since (as at this time) governed the same, who also made man of the dust of the earth, and put him in an undoubtedly pleasant Garden, but he, by reason of his disobedience, being turned forth, it is impossible for us his posterity ever to attain unto the like here below; yet doubtless by industry and pains taking in that lovely, honest, and delightful recreation of planting, we may gain some little glimmering of that lost splendour, although with much difficulty, and the more, by reason of that apparent variation in nature,

all elementary bodies never ſtanding at a ſtay, but are ever increaſing or decreaſing, the Sun cauſing day and night, Summer, and Winter, &c. whoſe preſence and nearer approach doth, as it were, revive and bring to life many beautiful Vegetables, and in whoſe abſence they mourn, wither, languiſh and decay, new varieties being every year brought to light; ſo wonderful indeed are the works of nature, that the leaſt graſs doth not only deſerve our contemplation, but admiration, as not able to trace its foot-ſteps to its firſt nothing; much more admirable then are the various beautiful Flowers, and ever greens (far ſurpaſſing all Art) in a good and well ordered Garden; which are already reconciled to this our colder Climate, and doubtleſs many more in time will be, eſpecially if thoſe learned of the Royal Society, whoſe fancies

cies run this way, would be pleased to imploy their further indeavours herein.

Now concerning this practical discourse of Flowers, it might have been drawn out to the young Gardeners vade mecum, had not the unexpected hasting of it to the Press prevented, which also caused many mistakes, which I have not only endeavoured to amend, but also have added something to this second impression, because of the more then ordinary acceptance the first found (which in three months time were all sold; notwithstanding the homely dress it appeared in) nor do I intend this first part to Flowrists, Gardeners, or others, who have experience in this recreation, though to them also it may be useful, but chiefly for more plain and ordinary Country men and women as a perpetual Almanack or Remembrancer of them

when, and which way, moſt of their Flowers are to be ordered, although not the full circumſtance of doing every particular thereunto belonging; and the rather I commend it to ſuch, becauſe for the want of theſe or the like inſtructions, many opportunities I find are let ſlip of taking up, removing, planting, &c. which cannot be recalled; beſides, the price hereof is ſmall, and therefore within the moſt ordinary reach which larger books are not,

I am ſure this will hurt none, neither is there any but know that books have their errours and fate as well as their Authors, and therefore I hope will offend none; but many there be in the world as one ſaith (and I find it to be true) that carp and cenſure, becauſe mala mens malus animus, *an evil mind in it ſelf, is an evil mind to all others; but as for men indued with*

more

more ſobriety, I know where there is ſeveral conſtructions may be made they will take the moſt favourable, and not make more thereof then is meant, nor eſpie more in others than conſequently may be perceived in themſelves; So that were I able to gratifie ſuch, it would be the higheſt ambition of their moſt humble Servant,

W. Hughes.

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THE FLOWER-GARDEN Epitomiz'd.

WHosoever they are that intend a Flower-Garden, ought to have either a Nursrie, or else some convenient place in the Kitchen-Garden, both for the making of hot Beds, whereon to raise tender Plants (by Seeds) that will not endure the Winter; as also to have other necessary Beds therein of

good earth, fit to ſow ſuch Seed on that requires not ſo great a heat as the other; which ſeedlings when they are grown up, may be immediately removed into the Flower-Garden, or elſe ſet in ſome order in the ſame place, or on a fitting Bed in that Garden, to remain until ſuch time they bear Flowers; and then thoſe which are double, and ſuch other as are acceptable, may be tranſplanted into ſuch places of the Flower-Garden as you ſee convenient; and the reſt may be caſt away as little worth.

And there ought always to be in a readineſs for this purpoſe, ſeveral ſorts of good Dung, every ſort by it ſelf, mixing Lime with ſome of it; ſo that after it hath continued a while and is petrified, and that it will molder & crumble into ſmall particles in ſifting,

may be then applyed with discretion, according to the nature of the Ground, and quality of the Flowers.

If the ground be naturally cold, as Clay-ground for the most part is, or moist, as Fenny-ground usually is, then Pigeons, Hens, or Horse Dung is the best; If it be naturally hot ground, Hogs-dung well rotted is good; and indeed for almost all Flowers & tender Plants, Sheeps dung mingled with earth well rotted together, is good, it being finely fitted; or else in some respects, very good mold alone is used; but especially for the raising of choice Flowers by Seed, the earth of Willows is the best.

The last mentioned sorts of Dung are also very good to be steeped in water; for to water Seeds and tender Plants, for the bringing them to a reasonable strength; and

also it is very good for to water
young Layers withal, provided the
season be not too very hot.

Of a Hot Bed.

A Hot Bed ought to be made
Horse-dung, with some Straw
Hay amongst it newly taken fro
the Stable, and laid of what bred
and length you think that you sh
have occasion for to make use
it may be laid a yard, or four
thick or more, binding it abo
with Hay, or Straw-bands, to k
it handsomely up together, th
lay fine rank sifted mold on it
inches, or about 5 fingers bread
in depth; then arch or roof it o
with Hoops or Sticks so as to b
up your Tilt, Mats, Straw, or w
else you intend to cover it wi
and being close covered, let it
remain for the space of 4 or 5 d

until the violent heat be a little over, and then give it some air, and sow your Seeds thereon, endeavouring afterwards as nigh as you can to keep it in a temperate heat, and when your Seedlings are green, air them at convenient times, when winds, and cold, or great store of wet will not much offend them, using besides Mats, also to cover them with Cup glasses, or Casements as well when they are planted on the second Bed (as now at the first) at all such times as are necessary, or else if such diligence be not used, you run the hazard of loosing many hopeful Plants.

As your Plants grow strong, either remove them to another Bed of like hot, or else plant them in good earth here and there in your Garden, as you see good, watering them at all seasonable times required.

Flowers which are raiſed by Seeds from an Hot Bed, are,

Africanes.
Amaranthus.
Blind-weed.
Marvile of Peru, &c.

There are other choyce Seeds ſown on Hot Beds, ſome of which more properly belong to the Kitchen-Garden, as *Melons, Gourds, Cucumbers, early Lettice,* &c.

Nerſtertians, Flower in *September,* and are raiſed from Seed ſown on a hot bed in *March,* and when the Plants are pretty ſtrong, and the heat of the firſt Bed faileth, they are to be removed with ſome of the ſame mould about the roo

to a second hot Bed, and in *May* removed from thence into good ground, and where they may be most in the Sun, till they Flower and bear Seed.

Bind weed, the greater kinde flowereth in *September*; and they are every year raised by sowing the Seed on a hot Bed, and afterwards re-planted in such order as other nice Plants are.

Amaranthus or *Flower-gentle*, do most commonly flower in *August*, or *September*, and they are raised from Seed which ought to be sown on a hot Bed in *March*, and to have them forwardly to bear good Seed, when the heat of the first Bed faileth, being now pretty well grown up, remove them with the mould about the root altogether to another Bed, and then again in *May* transplant them into such places (the earth being made very

good) that lie to the Sun where they may ſtand all the Summer to Flower and Seed.

Africanes, or *French Marigolds*, flower in *Auguſt* or *September*, and are raiſed by Seed ſown on a Hot Bed in the end of *March*, or the beginning of *April*, and when the Plants are grown up almoſt a foot, or at leaſt when they are reaſonable ſtrong, they may be removed into the Garden in good Earth in the out Borders where they may have room, and ſtand in the Sun to flower and ſeed.

Marvile of *Peru*, do commonly flower from *July*, until cold mornings check them; they are raiſed of Seeds which are to be ſet in the month of *April* in a Hot bed, and afterwards removed into the Garden, where they may have the moſt benefit of the Sun, and ſo will they flower the ſooner, but it

they bear not Seed the first year, then cover them from the cold in winter, and the next Summer they will be forwardly Plants for Seed; or the roots may be taken up at the beginning of Winter, and dryed, and kept in a box of Wooll, and being set in good mould again in *March*, they will then prosper.

Of Plants and Flowers raised of Seeds which are not sown on Hot Beds.

Most *Sweet-Marjerom*, and *Sweet-Bassil*, although they bear no beautiful Flowers, yet for their odoriferous scent may properly here be added, because they are often put into Nose-gays, Sweet-waters, Perfumes, *&c.* Red-Sattin flowers, Snails and Cate p llers (Flowers so called,) everlasting Pease, scar-

let Beans, Lupines, Candy-Tufts, Love-Apples, Stramonium, or Thorn-Apples, Nigella, or Fennel flowers, Herb-mullen, Indian-creſſes or yellow Larks-heels, Larks-heels or Larks-ſpurs, Corn-flower, Thiſtles, Fox-gloves, Tode-flax, or wild-flax, Snap Dragons, Colombines, double Holioaks or Garden-Mallows; theſe are Flowers raiſed every ſecond year at the leaſt, of which in order as followeth.

Sweet-Marjerom, is raiſed of Seed, it being every year ſowed in *April*, upon good and fine mould, by reaſon it is often put in Noſegayes, the pleaſant ſcent thereof much comforting the Brain.

Sweet-Baſſil, is raiſed from Seed ſown in *April*, in very good ſifted earth, and is commonly uſed for thoſe intents and purpoſes as *Sweet-Marjerom* is.

Red-Satten-Flower, or *French-Ho-*

Honey-Suckles flower in *June* and *July*, and they are raiſed from ſeed, being ſown in *April*; but for the moſt part they flower not till the ſecond year after they are ſown, and then the Seed ought to be preſerved for increaſe.

Snails and *Caterpillers* (ſo called from the ſimilitude they have with thoſe Animals) are all the ſorts raiſed from Seed ſowed in *April*, which muſt be ſupported when they are grown, they cannot properly be called Flowers, but they have very pretty heads.

Everlaſting Peaſe, ſo called becauſe the Root continueth long, & they are call'd *Peaſe*, becauſe the grain is much like unto *Peaſe*; they are raiſed of Seed ſowed in *March*, which for the moſt part it is 2 or 3 years before it beareth flowers, & grain, & ought to be ſuported when it is grown up, the branches therof dying every year in winter. *Scar-*

Scarlet Beans, or *Scarlet Kidney Beans*, are raised every year of seed, being set in good ground where the Sun hath reflection in the Month of *April*, they will climb up bushes or sticks set for that purpose, or being spread and fastened up to a Wall, their *Scarlet Flowers* make a pretty shew, for they have more or less Blossoms growing on them for several Months.

Lupines, all the sorts of them, are every year raised from the seed, being set in good mould in *March* or *April*, according as the season happeneth to fall out; for which your own reason may best instruct you.

Candy-Tufts, Flower in or near the month of *July*, and are raised every year from the Seed, being sowed in *April*.

Apples of Love are planted, not for any Flower they bear, but for

rarity of them, they are raised
Seed, which ought to be sowed
rank and fine earth in *April*, and
ing carefully watred afterwards
he fruit will be ripe about *Septem-*
er.

Stramonium or *Thorn apples*, are
very year raised from Seed, either
y the same which falleth from the
ruit when they are full ripe, in
he same place where they grew,
r else the Seed may be gathered
hen it is black, and full ripe, and
ept until *March* or *April*, and
hen sowed in good and rank Earth
o the Sun; but the best time in my
pinion is to sow it in *September* or
ctober, and then it will yield good
eed the Summer following, this
lant is made much use of in Chy-
urgerie.

Nigella, or *Fennel-flower*, doth
ommonly bole or begin to Flower
ed in *June* or *July*, and they

are

are raiſed from Seed being ſown in *March* or *April*; but I have ſeen them grow again by the Seed that hath fallen from them in the ſame place.

Herb-mullen, all the kinds there of do flower in *May* or *June*, and they are for the moſt part raiſed by Seed: being ſowed at the time as other Seeds are; they uſually bring forth Flowers the ſecond year, yet the Roots of ſome of them continue two or three years, or more.

Indian-Creſſes, or yellow *Larkheels*, flouriſh much in *July*, and are flowring more or leſs from that time until cold mornings come to nip them, they are raiſed of Seed which muſt be ſown in very good mould in *April*; and it is neceſſary to be very cautious of having good ripe Seed, for that is a main property in raiſing any ſort of Plant or Flower, for if the ſeed be not good

you

you may very well fail of your expectation.

Larks-heels, or *Larks-spurs*, do flower about the end of *June*, *July* or *August*, and they are raised of Seeds, which may be sown as other Seeds in *March*, or in the beginning of *April*: but the Seed that falleth from them will come up in the same place the next Spring; or if you please you may sow some of the Seed as soon as it is ripe, defending it a little from the Frosts in Winter, and then they will be forwardly, and bring forth good seed the *Autumn* following.

Corn-flower, or *Blew-bottles*, there is of these Flowers many different colours, the most of which flower in *June* or *July*, the rest in *August*, they are raised from Seed, being sowed about *September*, and it will be ripe to gather again, towards the latter end of *August* the next year.

Fox-

Foxe Gloves in the most part of them flower in *June* and *July*, the rest in *August*; they are raised of Seed, which ought to be sown in good fine earth in *April*, and then in *September*, they may be removed and set in more handsom order; they flower not until the second year.

Wild and *Toad-flax*, of all sorts, flower in *July* and *August*, and the Seed is ripe about *September*, and it must quickly after that time be sowed again in such ground, and in such a manner as other Seeds are.

Snap-dragons, flower in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and are raised from Seeds being sowed in good & fine Earth as other Seeds are, they bear Flowers the second year, and the Seed is usually ripe in *August*; they may also be raised by setting the slips in *May* or *June*.

Colombines,

Colombines, Flower about the latter end of *May*, and are commonly raised by sowing the Seed in good and fine Earth in *April*, which in two years space will bring forth Flowers, and then the best may be chosen, and removed into places convenient, where they may stand three or four year, and in the mean time you ought to provide more to supply their room, casting the old away as little worth.

Double-holliocks, or *Garden-mallows*, Flower in *August* and *September*, and they are most commonly raised by Seed, which may be sown in *April*, and then they will bear Flowers the second year, which in *October* the best may be made choyce of, and removed into the Flower-Garden, where they may stand some considerable time, for they last many years.

Double

Double Poppies, Flower for the moſt part in *June*, and are raiſed from the Seed, from which it beareth great ſtore incloſed in a head wch may be gatherd when full ripe, and the Seeds ſown as other Seeds are quickly after; or elſe it may be ſowed in *March* or *April* following; but it will grow again for ſeveral years together by the ſame Seed that falleth down in the place where they grew, for they are very apt to proſper.

There may beſides theſe many other Flowers be raiſed from the Seed, the moſt part of which are of longer than a year, or two years continuance, as;

Anemones,

Anemones,
Asphodels,
Auricula's,
Bears-ears,
Bell-flowers.
Bulbous-Violets,
Cardinals flower,
Carnations,
Cistus,
Conslips,
Crocusses,
Crown-Imperials,
Cyclamen,
Daffodils,
Daises, some few,
Flower-de-luces,
Flowers of Bristol,
Flowers of the Sun,
Fraxinella's,
Fritillaries,
Gilliflowers.
Helebores,
Hepatica,
Honey Suckles,
Jacinths,
Lady-Smocks,
Liver wort,
Lychnis Caledonica,
Meddow-Saffron,
Meddow-Sweet,
Mizerion,
Moly,
Narcissus,
Night shade,
Oxlips,
Paonies,
Pinks,
Primeroses,
Rosemary of Spanish-Seed,
Saffron,
Sow-bread,
Spanish-broom,
Star-flowers,
Strawberry-tree,
Sun-flowers,
Sweet-Williams,
Sweet-Johns,
Tree Night shade,
Tulips,
Winter Cherries, &c.

All

ALl these Flowers or Plants, may possibly be raised from Seed, but because the most part of them are more properly and better raised, either from off-sets, Layers, Slips, Cuttings, &c. we will in treating thereof, mention them particularly, as they are best raised and increased.

Anemones, or *Emanies*, as some call them, Flower in *March*, *April* and *May*, accordingly as the season of the year happeneth to be more hot or cold, and as the Roots were sooner or later set; the choycest of these *Anemones* must be set in very good sifted mould in some place that is not too much in the Sun, in the month of *September*; all those which have broad leaves may be set three Fingers deep.

Anemones with narrow leaves, flower about the same time as the other do, *i. e.* in *March*, *April*, or *May*; they must be planted in very good Earth as the former were in the month *October*, which is a month latter than the other; and if you desire to have some Flower very late, then keep of the worser sort out of the ground until *February*, and then plant them in some good Earth in a shady place: some do put Willow Earth to each Root, the Root having been steeped some time before in warm water.

If the *Anemones* of all sorts like their Ground and prosper well; that is, having good Flowers, and large Stalks, they may then stand the longer ere they be taken up, as till *June* or *July*; but if they seem but weakly Plants take them up sooner; however, when the leaves become yellow and withered, it

is

is time to take them up, in which operation great care must be taken that you break them not, for if you do, they prosper not so well when they are set again.

They may be kept in Sand a months time after they are taken up, and then put them in Papers, writing the names thereon, and so keep them in a dry and cool place until you set them again, great variety of these Flowers are raised from Seed: which Seed ought to be chosen from the best and strongest Flowers, which is in or near unto *May*; this Seed must be gathered still as the Down riseth, or else it is lost by the wind, it may be separated from the Down by rubbing it in dry Sand; this Seed may be sowed from the middle to the latter end of *August*, in rich and very fine Earth very thick, either in Beds or in Boxes half a Finger depth,

depth, and when they appear above ground, you may then ſift a little more light Earth on them, watering them a little at the firſt ſowing; and in winter to defend them from the cold, you muſt cover them with Straw Mats, *&c.* born hollow that it touch them not, and in *Auguſt* following they may be taken up and planted again in order, where they may remain until they Flower, which will be in three or four years at the furtheſt, and then you may diſpoſe them in your Gardens as you ſee good.

Aſpodils, the moſt part of them Flower in *May* and *June*, they are increaſed by taking them up once in two or three years, and parting the Root when the Stalk is dry, and then quickly planting them orderly again.

Lilly-Aſpodils, and *Spider-worts*, Flower in *May* and *June*, they are

increaſed

increaſed by taking them up once in two or three years, and parting the Roots; they will grow in any indifferent ground: *Auguſt* is the beſt time to tranſplant them.

Auricula's, or *Bears-ears*, flower in *April* or *May*, and it may poſſible ſo fall that ſome of them may flower again about *Auguſt*, they muſt be planted in rich Soil: they are increaſed by taking them up towards the latter end of *Auguſt*, and parting the Roots, planting them preſently again in very good & fine ſifted Earth, or Earth of Willows in a place that is ſomewhat ſhaded and at a pretty good diſtance from each other, that they have room to ſpread; once in two years they may be taken up, that ſo the Ground where they grew may be amended; variety of theſe Flowers are raiſed from Seed with much trouble.

Bears Ears

Bears-Ears, see *Auricula*

Bell Flower of *Sateririous*, Flower about the middle of *May*, many of them grow wild, and may be digged up and planted in Gardens in *June* or *July*, in a shady and barren place (not in fat Earth) watering them a little; they are increased by parting the Roots; or by the seed sowed soon after it is ripe.

Bulbous Violets flower from *February* until *May*, being increased by offsets, and may be taken up and kept until *August* or *September* before you set them again.

Cardinals-flower is but a tender plant, they flower from the beginning of *June* till *August*, and may be increased by parting the roots about *September*, being set in very good earth, and carefully defended

the nipping cold of the Winter, or else it will not indure long with us.

Carnations or *Gilliflowers*, red and white, scarlet and white, purple and white, of each of these there is many and great varieties, they flower in *July* and *August*, and are increased by layers, or raised from seed, it being preserved from the strongest of them, and carefully looked unto in Autumn, or else it will be lost with the wind.

In the moneth of *April* these seeds may be sowen very thin after rain, on a Bed of good fresh Earth, and if the time prove dry afterwards, then water them a little, and when they are pretty well grown up, chuse a wet time if you can to remove them, and so plant them again in rows where they may stand in the East Sun; and it may be the next year they may bear Flowers, and then you will perceive

ceive which are double to be esteemed, and which are single to be rejected and cast away. And if you place them in pots, then fresh Earth is to be chosen; and observe as well in watering these, as most other Flowers or Plants that require it, to water them in the morning until the latter end of *April*, or thereabouts, whilst the weather is indifferently cool, and afterwards when the weather is hot, it is best to water them in the Evening; and if you suspect that your pots receive too much wet by rain, then lay them down upon one side to prevent it.

Cistus, they Flower in *June* or *July*, and are raised from seed being sowed in very good rich Earth, towards the latter end of *Feb.* or they are increased by new Plants taken from the old Tree, and planted in good Earth, and carefully looked

unto; the ſeed is uſually ready to be gathered in *Auguſt*, or beginning of *September*, which muſt be diligently looked to or elſe is apt to be all loſt.

Cowſlips and *Oxlips*, flower from *March* until *May*, and ſome of them continue long in Flower, and they are increaſed by parting the Roots as Primroſes are, yet they may alſo be raiſed by ſeed, if that which be good be choſen and ſowed in very good Earth in *September*; then the effects thereof may be ſeen the Spring following.

Crocuſſes, of which there is many ſorts; thoſe of the Spring flower in *February* and *March*, and are increaſed rather by the Root than by ſeed; they are very apt to grow although it be but ordinary ground, and they may be taken up when the leaves are withered and kept dry until *October*, and then planted again.

Crocusses Autumnal, or *Crocusses* that flower in *September* or *October*, are most properly increased by the Roots which are very apt to grow and increase, and when the Fibres are withered they may then be taken up and kept dry until about *August*, and then planted again. And if they stand more then one year they increase very much the more.

These Flowers may be raised of seed if it be chosen ripe and good, and sowed in very fine Earth, and once in two years removed in or about *July*, and set in good order, provided the ground be very right and good, so that they may there remain until they bear Flowers.

Crown Imperial, flowereth in *March* or *April*, and are increased by the off-sets, that you may have from the greater Roots being taken

up

up in *June*, when the ſtalks are dry, and planted again in *Auguſt*.

Cyclamen or *Sow bread* (the Herb ſo called) that which is called the ſpring *Cyclamen* flowereth in *April* or *May*, the Summer ſoyl: *Cyclamen* flowereth in *June* or *July*, and the Autumn *Cyclamen* flowereth in *Auguſt* and *September*. They are not often moved, but the beſt time to tranſplant them is in *June* and *July*; they are raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe, in light and good Earth, covering them from the Froſt the firſt Winter, and when they are two years old they may be tranſplanted.

There is ſeveral ſorts of *Daffodils*, thoſe that bear only one Flower ought to be taken up every other year in *June* or *July*, keeping only the principal Roots dry until *September*, and then ſet them again,

they

they flower in *March* and *April*.

Rush Daffodils flower in *April*

Bastard Daffodils flower in *March*, and if any will sow the seed of *Daffodils* let them sow it in *September*, and let it remain three or four years, and then in *June* take up the young Plants and plant them presently in rows in good Earth.

The seed of the *Sea Daffodils* being sown may stand ten years unremoved.

Daffodils that have several Flowers on one Stalk, do flower in *April* and *May*, and are for the most part increased by off-sets, nor are they to be often taken up because they endure well the cold.

Daises flower in *April*, and are increased by parting the Root, and setting them abroad where they may not be too much in the Sun either Spring or Fall; and being

watred a little they seldom fail growing.

Flower de-luces flower one kind or other of them from *April* until *July*, before they have all done, and as soon as the leaves are dryed down they may be taken up and kept dry until *August* or at the furthest *September*, and then order them in all respects as Tulips are, but there is some of these which may remain in the ground without removing several years, they may also be raised by the seed.

Flag-flower-deluces, flower in and near the moneth of *May*, and may remain several years in the ground, but the best time to transplant them is in or neer *September* and are increased by parting the Roots.

Dwarf flower-deluces, do commonly Flower in *April*, *May* or *June*, accordingly as the seaso

ground

ground, and place where they are planted happeneth to be, (which also causeth much difference in the late or early flowering of other Flowers) they increase by parting the Roots, and they will grow almost in any ground, and may be removed and planted in *September*.

Flower of *Bristol*, *Champion* or *Non-such*, do flower from *June* or *July*, and so they remain flowering more or less of them until *September*, the *Champions* are increased by taking slips from the old Root, and planting them in *August* or *September*, which you must do every year, *Non-such* are increased by taking the young Plants which come up in *March* from the old Root, and planting them in ground that is not too hot or rank.

Flowers of the *Sun*, do commonly flower about *August* or *September*, and are yearly raised of

seed sown in good rank mould where they may have the benefit of the Sun in *April*, and the seed is ripe in Autumn; this should have been mentioned before but that it was forgotten.

Fraxinella's flower in *June* and *July*, and is increased by taking of new Plants from the old Roots in *March*, which will indure long without moving; the seed is ripe in *August*, and must be very diligently and timely looked for, or else it will be lost, these may also be raised from the seed sown in *February* in very good Earth.

Fritillaries, Flower from the latter end of *March* until *May*, and are increased by the Root which must be taken up in *July* and planted again in *August*, they are also raised from seed.

Gilliflowers, either *Wall-flower* or Winter *Gilliflowers* do flower

Mar

March, *April* and *May*, and they are increaſed by ſlips being ſet in *March*, on a Bank under ſome South wall to defend them from cold in Winter.

Stock Gilliflowers do uſually Flower in *April*, and ſome of them continue part of the Summer: they are for the moſt part raiſed from ſeed, it being ſowed in *April* which is the beſt time, it muſt be ſowed on a Bed of good and fine Earth very thin, and when they are grown up a Fingers length or more, then in the moſt rainy time you can meet with remove them, and preſently plant them again on the ſame Bed or of ſome other at a reaſonable diſtance; and when they have remained ſo planted a while longer, then take them up the ſecond time, and plant them orderly abroad, ſo that they may be well rooted before cold wea-

ther

ther that they may the better indure the Winter, there are sometimes double ones happen of those which are sowed: but the most part of them which are double are raised from slips taken from old Plants which are double which must be shaded and watred for a time after they are planted.

Queens Gilliflowers, or *close-Sitences*, as some call them, are in flower in *May*, *June* and *July*; they are raised from the slips or branches thereof, they ought to be set in places that are somewhat shady and must be watred after they are planted, they are also raised from seed.

Helebores, the black flowered at *Christmas*, all others for the most part flowser in *May* and *June* they are raised from seed, and indure long in the ground without removing; and most of them easily made to grow. *Hep*

Hepatica or *Liver-worts* flower in *March*; they are increaſed by parting the Roots, or by ſowing the ſeed in Willow-earth, and after planting them forth in good and rank ground.

Honey-Suckles, (the Herb ſo called) flowereth in *May* and *June*, and is raiſed from the ſeed, being ſowed in any indifferent ground in *February* or *March*, &c.

Iacinths, flower from *April* until *Auguſt* if we conſider all the kinds, and are increaſed by off-ſets, being taken up and replanted in *Auguſt*; they ought not to be kept long above ground.

Lady Smocks double, flower in *April* for the moſt part, and are increaſed by parting the Roots either early in the Spring or elſe in Autumn, and planting them in ground that is naturally not over dry.

Liver-

Liver-wort, ſee *Hepatica*.

Lychnis Calcedonica, ſee Flowers of *Briſtol*.

Meddow Saffron, flowereth in *September* and *October*; they are increaſed by the Root being apt to grow, and muſt be taken up when the leaves are dry; and ſo kept forth of the ground dry until the latter end of *Auguſt* or *September*, and being then planted or ſet they quickly flower.

Meddow ſweet, one ſort thereof may very fitly be here mentioned for the pretty Flower and Button it beareth: it is in its prime in *May* and *June*, it may be raiſed of ſeed ſown in Autumn, in good Earth not too full of Dung but pretty moiſt, and then the roots will indure ſome years.

Mize-

Mizerions, some or other of them flower from *January* unto *April*, they are increased by seed, or sowing the Berries in *July*, in good Earth, and the second Spring they will come up, and in a year or two after they may be removed and placed elsewhere as is found most convenient.

Molys, the most part of them Flower in *May* and *June*, they are increased by the Roots, which may be taken up when the Stalks are dry; and the principal Roots only planted again, but they need not be removed often: it may also be raised of seed.

Narrisses, see *Daffodils*.

Night-shade, Flowereth towards the latter end of *May* or in the beginning of *June*, and is increased by Layers, or else by sowing the seeds

seeds in a Box of very good Earth in *March*, so that they must be housed in Winter.

Oxlips, see *Cowslips*.

Paones Flower in *May*, they are increased by taking them up in *October* or *September*, and parting the Root and planting them again, they will grow in ordinary ground, and will indure seven years or more without removing: they may be raised from seed, but it is very long before they come to Flower.

Pinks Flower in *June*, and are increased by parting the Roots and Branches, or by sowing the seed at the time, and after the same manner as other seeds are sown.

Primroses both yellow and red, which are most of all esteemed and planted in Gardens, do Flower in or near the moneth of *April*, and some

some of them continue flowering all the year, they are increased by parting the Roots about *October* or *November*.

Rosemaries, the several sorts Flower in *May*, and are increased by slips, which may be set in *March* or *August*, and I suppose it may be raised from seed brought from beyond Sea, for I remember that *Rosemary* seed brought from *Spain*, into the *West-Indies*, did prosper very well.

Saffron flowers, see *Crocus*, but bastard *Saffron* is yearly raised from seed, which seed may be had at the Flowrists in *London*.

Sow bread, see *Cyclamen*.

Spanish-Broom, flowereth in *May*, and is increased by Suckers or Layers, or else it may be raised by sowing the seed assoon as it is ripe,

and

and it will indure being ſet againſt a South-wall many years.

Star-flowers, do moſt commonly Flower in ſeveral moneths, according to their kinds: as in *April*, *May*, *June*, and ſome in *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by the Roots, and are taken up when the Roots are indifferently dry, and may be planted again in *September*.

Strawberry-Tree, the Flowers of this Tree are not ſo beautiful as the Berries, which are ripe about *October* or *November*, and therefore is then in its greateſt Splendour, it may be raiſed from ſeed, or elſe by Layers, which having once taken Root by a South-wall, will indure ſome years very well.

Sun-flowers grow very tall, and do for the moſt part Flower in *September*, and are yearly raiſed from ſeed, ſown or ſet in *March* or *April* under a warm Wall.

Sweet-

Sweet-Johns Flower moſt of them in or near *June*, and are increaſed by planting the ſlips abroad, in ſome moiſt time in the Spring, and then they will take Root and abide the Winter: there may be variety raiſed from the ſeed.

Sweet Williams and *London-pride* Flower at the ſame time, and are ordered as *Sweet-Johns* are.

Tre-night ſhade, ſee *Night-ſhade*.

Tulips, of which in general there is three ſorts, *viz. Præcoces*, *Medias*, *Serotinas*, early, middle and late flowering *Tulips*.

1. *Præcoces*, firſt of all Flower in *March* & *April*, and are increaſed from the Roots, by off ſets they are to be taken up about the latter end of *June*, and ſo kept dry until *September* or *October*, and then ſet orderly again.

2. *Me-*

2. *Medias* do Flower in *April* and *May*, and are increaſed by off-ſets, and may be taken up about the beginning of *July*, and kept dry until the middle or latter end of *September*, and then planted again.

Serotinas flower in *May* and ſometimes in *June*, and are alſo increaſed by off-ſets, and they muſt be taken and kept dry until *September* or *October*, and then ordered and planted in all reſpects as the former.

In taking them up, if the ground be ſo ſtiff as to uſe a Trowel, you muſt have a care of ſpoiling them, but if the mould be ſo light and hollow that you can take them up with only your fingers, there is no danger.

And as you take them up, lay them on papers whereon the name of each ſort is written; the Earth being

being taken clean off them, then lay them on a broad Floor to dry, and when they are dry take off the off-sets, which may be put into a Box or paper-Bag, with the name of each sort written on them; and in *August* plant all these off-sets.

All the other best Roots may be wrapped in dry papers and put in a Box, or Boxes until you plant them in *September*, or rather if the ground be hot in *October*, but in the interim you must look to them that they corrupt not by moisture, for if they do they will then become soft as you may feel, and then they are little worth.

When you plant them again let them be set in sifted Earth; in handsome Beds every sort by themselves in rows, noting every row or bed of every sort, with figures on a piece of Lead, referring to such a place in your Book, or else

note

note them by papers only, that thereby you may know every kind, and how to disposse them when they are taken up again.

The most ordinary sort of these Flowers, if the Earth be good may remain two years in the ground if you please, before you take them up.

It is a good way for those that have choice *Tulips* to arch the Beds over with Sticks or Coopers Hoops, when they are budded and almost ready to Flower, that so they may be covered in the night to defend them from Frost, Hail, great Rains and high Winds, and also from extream heat, especially when they are fully blown, for then a little Sun is enough for them; and so ordered they last in Splendour the longer,

When the leaves are fain, break off the Heads, unless it be

be of thoſe you intend to reſerve for ſeed.

Some increaſe *Tulips* by ſowing the ſeed, by the which there ſometimes happeneth many new varieties: but ſee that your ſeed be very good and full ripe; The ſeed may be gathered about the middle or latter end of *July*, and after they are gathered you may let them remain hanged up in the boles until the latter end of *September* or *October*, and then ſow it in very good Earth: the ordinary ſort in Beds not very thick or very deep; but the beſt way to ſow the choiceſt ſeed is it Boxes, and in the beſt ſifted Earth you can get, the time is in *March* or *April* that they will begin to appear, and then about *June* when they are two years old you may take them up and ſet them again, preſently in rows, but it will be ſix or ſeven years before they

they come to be ſtrong and beat Flowers well.

Obſerve to plant your off-ſets firſt into the leaneſt of your ground, and then afterwards remove them into better, and ſo are they more apt to proſper well.

Winter Cherries may be raiſed from ſeed, being ſowed in its moſt natural time, that is, when the ſeed is full ripe, which is obſerved the beſt time to ſow or ſet all ſuch ſeed that will indure the Winter, and indeed ſome ſeeds falling to the ground of their own accord grow again, whereas being kept until Spring with all the induſtry that can be uſed will not grow.

Now all theſe laſt mentioned Flowers or Plants may poſſibly be raiſed from ſeed, but we have particularly ſet down how each of them are beſt increaſed, either by ſeeds, off-ſets, ſlips, *&c.* Mr

Many ſeeds muſt be gathered a little before they are full ripe, which may be kept in the Boles or Heads wherein they grew, and laid a little afterwards in the Sun they will come to a ſufficient maturity, which ſhould they be let grow until they are full ripe in the open Air, you run a great danger of looſing all by wind and weather.

Of ſome Flowers, Flower bearing Trees and Shrubs, as are raiſed and increaſed from Layers, neceſſary for a Flower-Garden, as,

Carnations of all ſorts.
Gilliflowers.
Hypericum frutex.
Jaſmines.
Pinks.
Roſes.
Shrub-night-ſhade.
Shrub-mallows.
Shrub-Spiræa.
Spiræa frutex.
Virginian bower.
Woody & *Johnswort*
Woodbines, &c.

OF such which are not before treated of I will mention as followeth in order.

Hypericum frutex or *Woody St. Johnswort*, flowereth in *April*, and is increased by Layers.

Jasmies Flower in *July* and *August*, and are increased by Layers.

Roses or *Rose-Trees* all the many sorts of them flower in *June* and *July*, and are increased by Layers; they ought to be cut with the Sheers after they have done bearing; these may also be increased by Suckers or Inoculation.

Shrub night-shade, flowereth in *May* or *June*, and is increased by Layers.

Shrub mallows, Flower for the most part in *August* or *September*, and are increased from Layers.

Shrub Spirea flowereth in *August*, and is also increased by Layers;

Spiræa frutex is the same.

Virgins bower, flowereth in *July* *August*, and is increased by ers; they are very fit to cover bours.

Woodbine, that which is double ereth in *May*, and are easily eased by Layers, being very to take Root, these are fit to Harbours, and to be plant- Summer-houses, or by Gar- houses, *&c.*

Woodbine which is of a more ish colour flowereth in *June* and is easily increased by ers, and is fit for such uses as *Woodbines* are.

Of such Flowers as are raised, and increased by off-sets.

Aconitum,
Animones,
Asphodels,
Auriculas, or *Bears-Ears*.
Bulbous Violets,
Campanila,
Cornflag,
Crocusses,
Crown imperial,
Daffodils,
Flower-de-luces,
Fritillares,
Gentian,
Gentianella's,
Jacinths,
Lillies,
Lilly-Asphodils,
Mortagons,
Medias,
Meddow-Saffron,
Moly,
Oxlips,
Peonies,
Persian Lillies
Primroses,
Ranunculusses,
Star-flower.
Spider-wort,
Tulips of all sorts
Wolf-bane.

SO many of these Flowers have not been spoken of before are mentioned next following.

Aconitum or *Woolfbone* Flower in *April*, and they are quickly ter-

rwards under ground again, they e increased by off sets, which are ery apt to grow, and may be ta- en up and kept out of the ground ntil about *August* or *September*.

Corn-flags, they Flower in *June* or *July*; they are increased by off- ets, and must be taken up as soon s the Stalks are withered and dry, nd kept out of the ground until *August* or *September*, and then you ay plant several of the Roots to- gether, which are of the best of hem, and the rest rejected as little worth.

Lillies Flower in *June*, and are asily increased by off-sets, being arted soon after the Stalks are dry; nor need these Roots be of- en removed, for they will indure n the ground many years.

Mortagons if we consider all the inds, they Flower from *May* un- il *August*, and are increased by

off-sets, being taken from the pri
cipal Root when the Stalks are w
thered; neither need they to
often removed.

Persian-Lillies, Flower in *A*
or in *May* at the furthest, and
increased by off-sets; being ta
up and parted about *Midsum*
when the Stalks are dry, and th
planted again in *August*.

Ranunculuses or *Crowsfoot*,
Flower most commonly in A
or *May*, and continue long
Flower; and are increased by p
ting the Roots about *Mid Su*
mer, when the Stalks are dry, t
you may take them up; and af
wards dry the Roots, and k
them in Boxes until *December*
January, and then plant them
gain in good rank sandy Ear
parting the Root for increase, a
setting them a finger length
depth in the ground, and w

they are almoſt ready to Flower, then water them often, with Pond-water, or if Spring water; then let it be ſuch as hath ſtood in the Sun or Air, for two or three days, and the ſame may be obſerved for other Flowers: there are ſome *Ranunculuſes* that are hardy Flowers, and increaſe by the Roots very faſt, neither need they be taken up in ſeveral years.

Woolfsbane, ſee *Aconitum*.

Of ſuch Flowers or Plants as are increaſed by ſlips, cuttings and other wayes that have not been mentioned before, which may be put in the Flower-Garden.

Arbor-vita,
Baſtard-Sena,
Bladder-nut,
Campions,
Dogs-teeth,
Gilder-roſe,
Lavender,
Marjoram,
Maſtich,
Non-ſuch,
Pipe tree,
Roſemary,
Pomgranate tree,
Sage,
Stone-crop,
Southern-wood,
Sumach,
Syring, ſee Pipe tree,
Time,
Treſoil.

Arbor

Arbor vitæ, or *Tree of Life* so called, flowereth in *May*, and may be raised from seed or Layers,

Bastard Sena, Flowereth in *May*, and it may be raised from cuttings, seeds, suckers, &c.

Bladder-nut, this Tree or Bush beareth sweet whitish Flowers, and may be increased from Suckers.

Campions, Flower in *June*, and more or less continue Flowering until *September*; they are increased by slips, which may be taken off in *August* or *September*, and planted so that they may receive some root before the severity of Winter come upon them.

Dogs-Teeth, (the Flowers so called) do flower in *March* or *April*, they are raised from seed which is brought over every year

from beyond Sea, which ſeed may be had in *London*, of ſeveral that make a Trade thereof, they may be planted in only good Earth, not too full of Dung in or near *Auguſt*.

Gilder-Roſe, Flowereth in *May*, and is moſt commonly increaſed by Suckers.

Lavender, the Tops of which is very ſweet, and for that reaſon is often planted in Flower Gardens, and is raiſed from ſlips which may be planted in the latter end of *March*, if the time be ſeaſonable, and the Spring forwardly, or elſe in *April* is time enough.

Marjerom-gentle, or *Winter Marjerom*, is of a ſweet and pleaſant ſcent, and may be increaſed either from the ſlips or cuttings.

Maſtich

Mastick, (the Herb I mean) is of a very pleasant scent, and may be increased by taking slips ot branches.

Non-such, most or all of them Flower in *July*, they are increased by taking young Plants in *March* from the old Roots, see before.

Pipe tree, flowereth from *May* until *September*, it is a nice Plant and not to be dealt with by any but the curious Artist.

Pomgranate tree, flowereth in *August* or *September*, it is raised from Layers or Suckers; and being planted in good ground under a warm South-wall, and a little defended from Frost in Winter till it become pretty hardy, it may then grow a tall Tree.

Rosemary, all the sorts flower in *May*, and it may be increased by setting the slips in the beginning of the Spring, or in the beginning of Autumn.

Sage

Sage, those sorts which are sweet, or stripped, are usually planted in Flower Gardens, they are increased by setting the slips in *April*.

Stone crop (the Tree so called) Flowereth in *August*, and may be increased by Layers or cuttings set in *March*.

Southernwood, Flowereth in *July*, and may be increased by setting the slips in a Pot, or Boxes, in *March*, so that they may be housed in Winter.

Sumach is raised either from the seed being ripe and good, or else by parting the Root.

Syring, see *Pipe tree*.

Time is raised and increased by setting the slips or branches in *April*, being then most apt to take Root.

Trefoile,

Trefoile that which is called *Bean Trefoile*. Flowereth in *May*, and may be increased either by Layers or Cuttings.

Trefoile, the Tree *Trefoile*. I mean Flowereth in *May*, and may best of all be raised by setting the slips in Boxes, or Pots in *Iune*, whereby they may be kept from the violence of the Winter.

The Flowers which were before mentioned are here set down in every moneth wherein they Flower, and are usually in most splendour, according to the course of nature in this our Climate, yet I deny not but the nature of the ground, season, time of planting, art used in shading, or more exposing them to the Sun, *&c.* may cause some variation in their Flowering sooner or later.

In

In so many Moneths as you here find any one Flower mentioned, in those Moneths are they for the most part in a flourishing state.

January.

Black Helleborers,
Mizerions,
Red Primroses.

February.

Bulbous violets,
Crocusses, of the Spring,
Mizerions.
Primroses,

March.

Anemones or Emanies,
Bulbous violets,
Cowslips,

Conſlips,
Crocuſſes, of the ſpring,
Crown Imperial,
Daffodils,
Dogs-teeth,
Fritillaries.
Gilliflowers,
Hepaticæ or Liverworts,
Mizerions,
Oxlips,
Primroſes.
Wall flowers.

April.

Aconitum or Woolfs bane,
Anemones or Enanies,
Auricula's or Bears-ears,
Bulbous violets,
Conſlips,
Crown Imperial,
Clyclamen, of the ſpring,
Daffodils,
Daſies,
Dogs-teeth,
Dwarff flower-delices.

Flower-deluces,
Fritillaries,
Gilliflowers,
Hypericum frutex or wood St: Johnswort.
Jacinths or Hyacinth,
Lady-smocks,
Mizerions,
Oxlips,
Persian lillies,
Primroses,
Ranunculuses, or Crowsfoot.
Star-flowers,
Stock-gilliflowers,
Tulips,
Wall-flowers,

May,

Anemones or Emanies,
Arbor-vitæ,
Auricula's or Bears-ears,
Bastard Sena.
Bell-flowers, or Saterions,
Bulbous violets,

Colum-

Colombines,
Cowslips,
Cyclamen, of the spring,
Daffodils that have several flowers on a stalk.
Dwarf flower-deluces,
Emanies,
Flag Flower-deluces,
Flower deluces,
Fritillaries,
Gigder-roses,
Gilliflowers,
Beard-mullen,
Hellebore,
Honey-suckles,
Hyacinth,
Jacinths,
Lilly Aspodils,
Molys,
Martagons,
Night-shade,
Oxlips,
Peonies,
Persian-lillies,
Pipe Tree,
Primroses,
Queen-gilliflowers,

Ranun-

Ranunculuſes or Crows-foot
Roſemaries,
Shrub Night-ſhade,
Snap-dragons,
Spaniſh broom,
Spiders wort,
Star flower,
Stock gilliflowers,
Tree Trefoile,
Tulips,
Wall flowers,
Woodbine,

June.

Aſpodils,
Campions,
Ciſtus,
Corn flag,
Corn-flower or blew bottles.
Cyclamen,
Dwarff flower-deluces,
Flower-deluces,
Flowers of Briſtol, Campions, or No
ſuch.

Fra

Fraxinella's,
Foxgloves,
Hellebore,
Hearb-mullen,
Honey-ſuckles,
Hyarmiths,
Jacinths,
Larksheels, or Larks ſpurs
Lillies Aſpodil,
London pride,
Lillies,
Martagons,
Molys,
Nigella or Fennel flower.
Nightſhade,
Pinks,
Primroſes,
Queens Gilliflowers,
Red Satten Flowers, or French Honey-ſuckles.
Shrub nightſhade,
Snap Dragons,
Spider-worts,
Star flowers,
Sweet Johns,
Sweet Williams,
Tulips,
Woolbines,

July.

July,

Carnations or Gilliflowers,
Candy tufts,
Champions or Non-ſuch,
Ciſtus,
Corn flag,
Corn-flowers, or Blew-bottles,
Double Poppies,
Flower-deluces.
Flowers of Briſtol, or Non-ſuch,
Fox-gloves,
Fraxinella's,
Hyacinths,
Jacinths,
Jaſmines,
Indian-creſſes, or Yellow Larks-heels,
Marvile of Peru,
Martagons,
Non ſuch,
Pipe Tree,
Primroſes,
Queen Gilliflowers.
Red Satten flower, or French Honey-ſuckles.

Roſes

Roſes,
Snap-dragons,
Virgins bower,
Wild and Toad flax,
Wood bine,

Auguſt,

Africanes, or French Marigolds,
Amaranthus or Flower gentle,
Carnations or Gilliflowers,
Champians,
Corn flower, or blew bottles
Double Hollihocks or Garden Mallows,
Flowers of Briſtol,
Flowers of the Sun,
Fox gloves,
Holliocks,
Jacinths or Hyacinths,
Jaſmines,
Indian Creſſes, or yellow Larks-heel.
Martagons,
Marvile of Peru,
Non-ſuch,
Pipe Tree
Primroſes,
Skrub mallows,

Shrub Spira or Spiræa frutex,
Virgins bower,
Wild and toad Elax.

September,

Africanes or French Marigolds,
Amaranthus, or Flower-gentle,
Bind-weed,
Campions,
Crocusses Autumnal,
Double Hollihocks, or Garden-mallows,
Flowers of Bristol, or Now-such,
Flowers of the Sun,
Indian Cresses, or yellow Larks heels,
Marvile of Peru,
Meddow Saffron,
Nersstentions,
Pipe Tree,
Primrose red,
Shrub Mallo[illegible]
Sun Flowers,

Oct-

October.

Crocusses Autumnal,
Lilly of Peru,
Meadow Saffron,
Red Primroses,

November.

Black Hellebore,
Red Primroses,

December,

Black Hellebore,
Primroses red,

Many more rare and excellent Flowers might be added to the beautifying of this Garden, but the most part of them being more tender

tender then theſe even now mentioned, and much skill, care and trouble muſt be uſed in ordering the ſame in this colder Climate, which cannot be expected from ordinary Country people (for whom this was chiefly intended) it would therefore be of ſmall moment to treat of them, as alſo of many other ever-greens; but of theſe we may poſſibly have occaſion to ſpeak ſomething of hereafter, if opportunity permit.

THE

THE GARDENERS DIALLING

SHEWING

How to draw a Diall on a Graſs-plot in the middle, or any other part of a Garden, or in a Plantation, or in any Field, or Down; as alſo in a Flower-Garden, it being drawn as any other Knot for ornament.

THis is performed after the ſame way as the drawing of a

Horizontal Diall on any other Plane: And therefore, thoſe who deſire to draw, or cut out a Diall on a Graſs plot in a Garden, or elſewhere; ought firſt to cut the graſs very ſhort if it be not ſo, then they muſt make the place even, either by raiſing the lower, or elſe by beating down the higher places in that piece of ground which is intended for that purpoſe, until it be found exactly plane, as a Plane ought to be for a Horizontal Diall, which you may try after this manner.

Firſt take any board of a Foot broad or more, and five or ſix Foot long at the leaſt, and make one ſide thereof ſtreight, and then an inch or two from the ſtreight ſide draw a line parallel thereto; about the middle of which line erect a perpendicular (that is, draw a line juſt croſs the board)

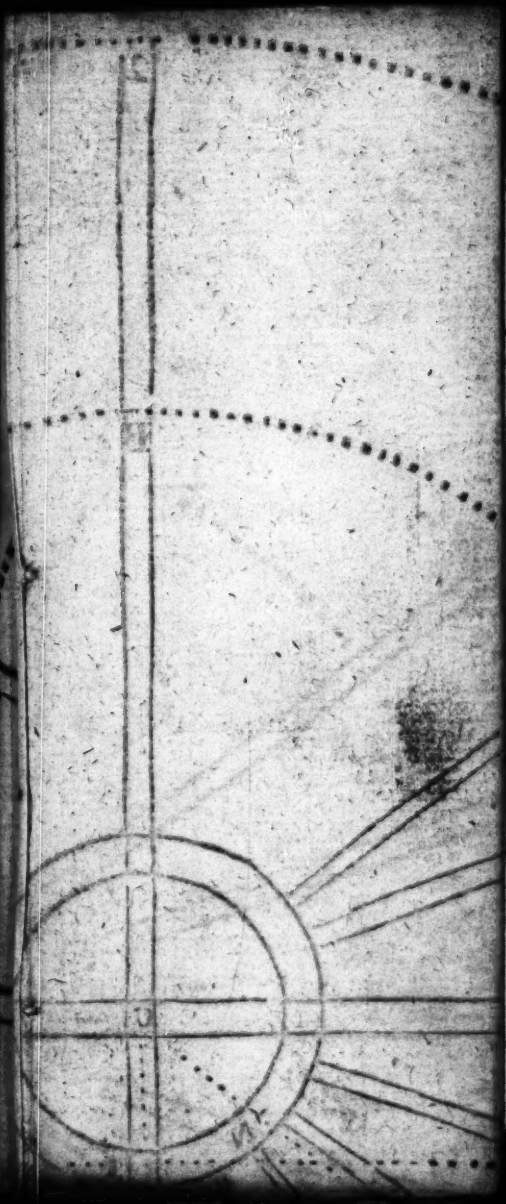
and

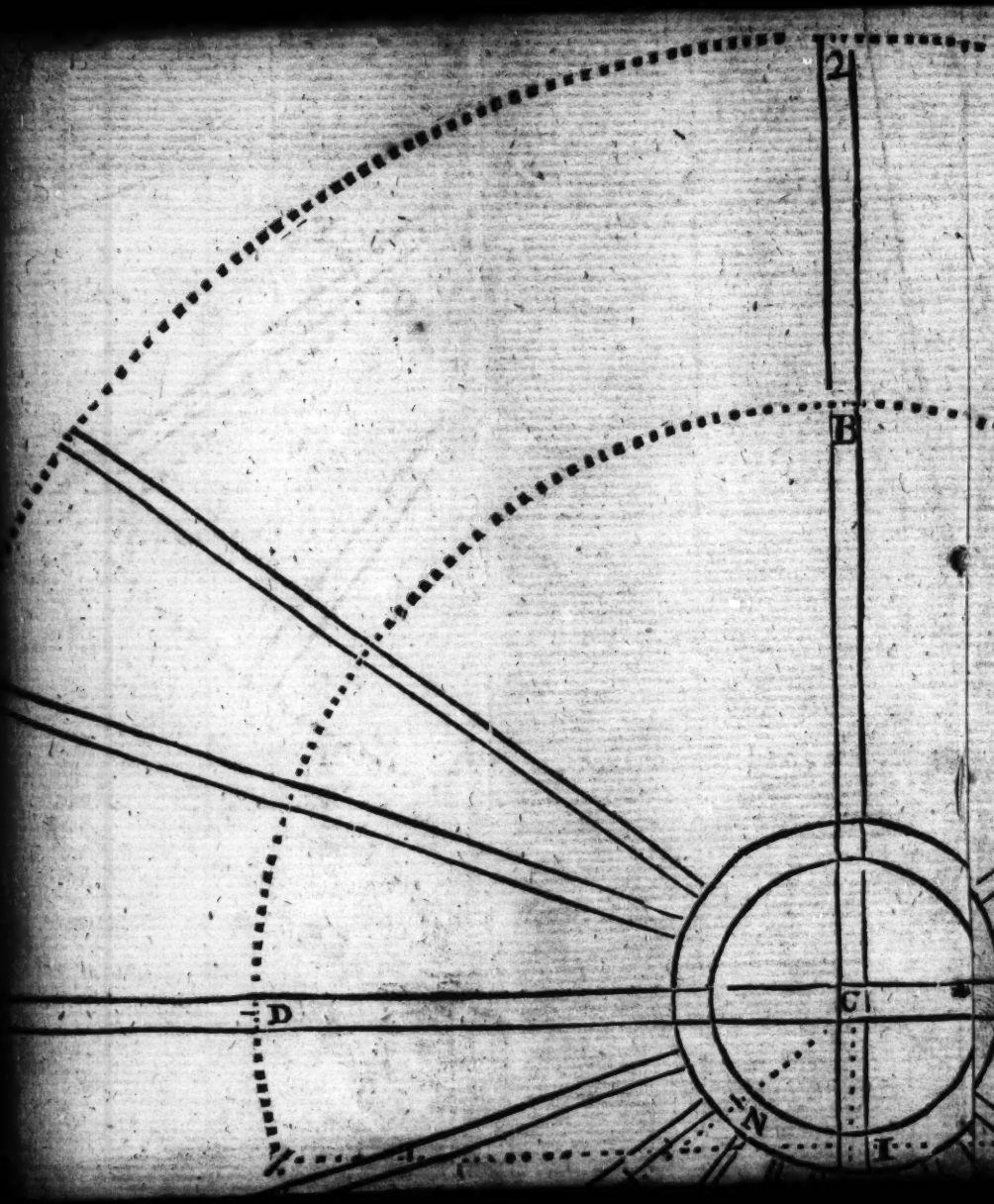
and at the middle or Centre cut a hole in the board to the edge of the parallel line for a Plummet to hang in, it being faſtned with a thread to the upper ſide of the board; then if your Plane ſeem to be level with the Horizon, you may try it by applying the right ſide of your board thereunto, and holding the perpendicular line upright, and a Thread and Plummet in your hand, or it may be faſtned on the upper ſide of the board ſo as the Plummet may have free play in the hole, and then the thread falleth on the perpendicular line, which way ſoever you turn the board it is then made even with the Horizon, and may be properly called a Horizontal Plane, as if it were either wood or one.

Or elſe you may try whether it be
a Horizontal Plane by a Carpen-
ters, Bricklayers, or Maſons level
if you have ſuch an Inſtrnmen
ready, or can eaſily procure one.

To draw a Diall on a Graſs-plot, it being firſt made Horizontal.

AN Horizontal Plane is tha
which is parallel to the Hori
zontal Circle of the Sphere; which
being found as before, you may
then chuſe your Center in th
middle of the Plot, in which you
may ſtick a nail or pinn, on whic
you may put a line, or thread wit
a nooſe to turn round, and dra
a Circle whoſe Semidiamitr

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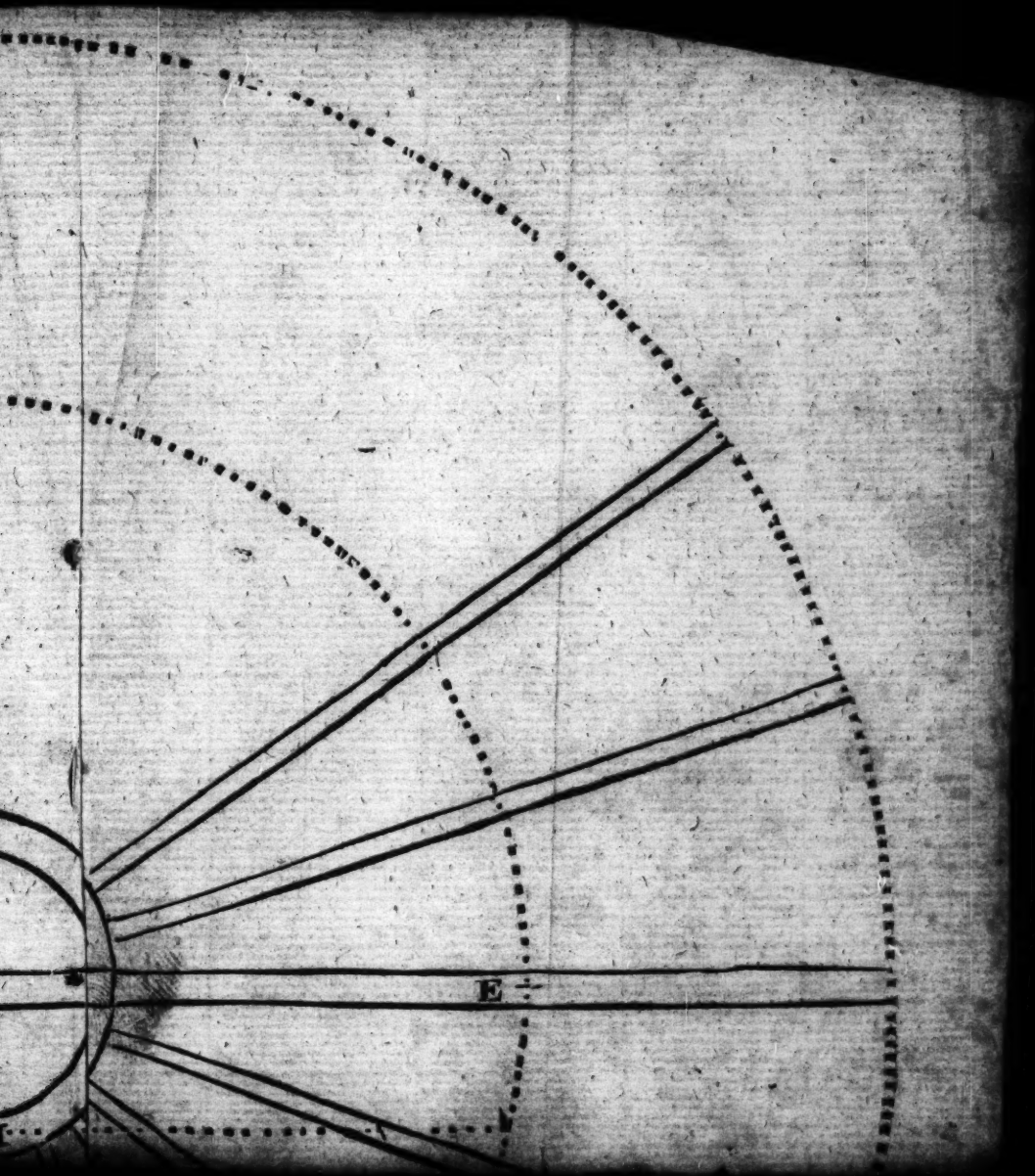
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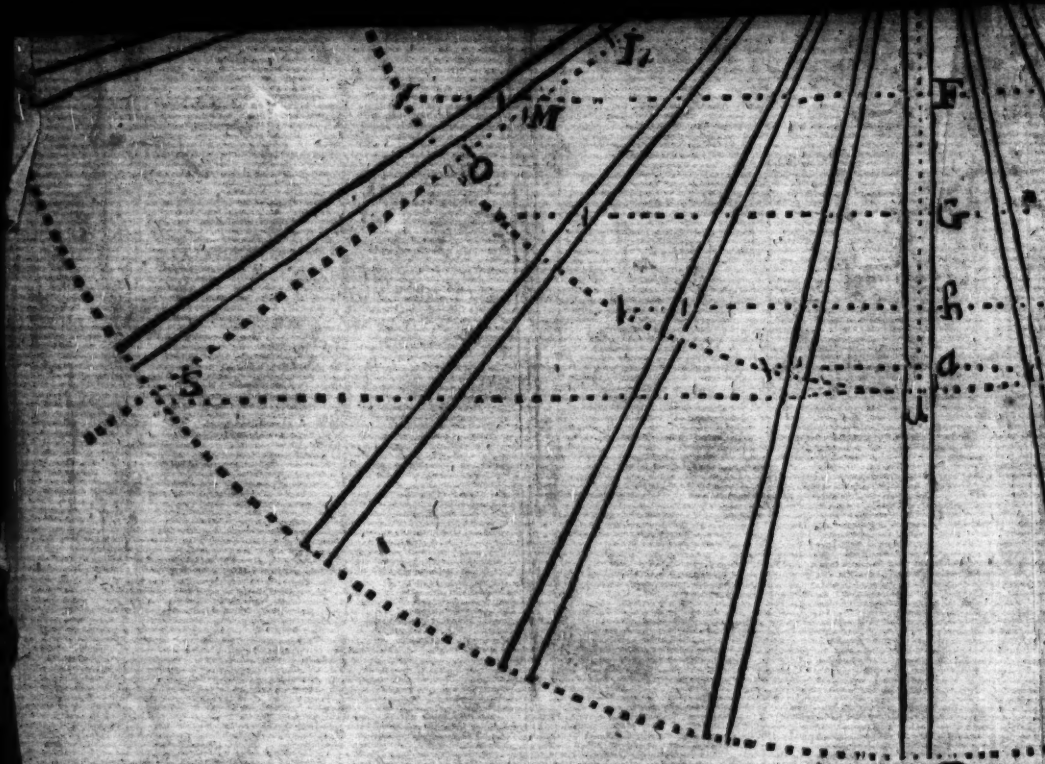

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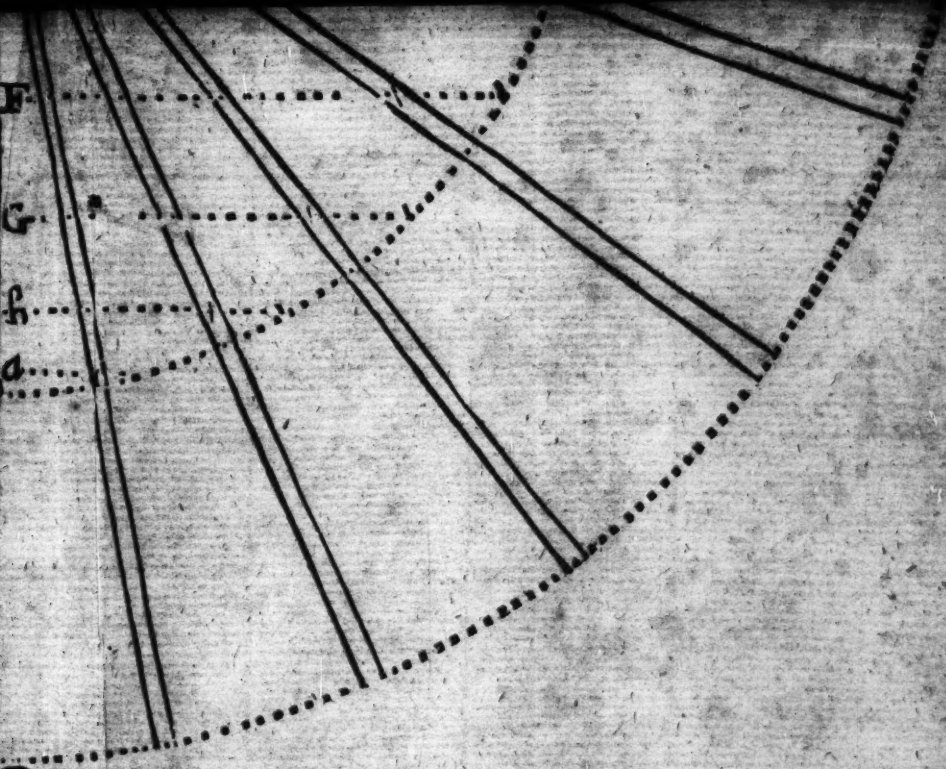
Figure 1. Place it between p



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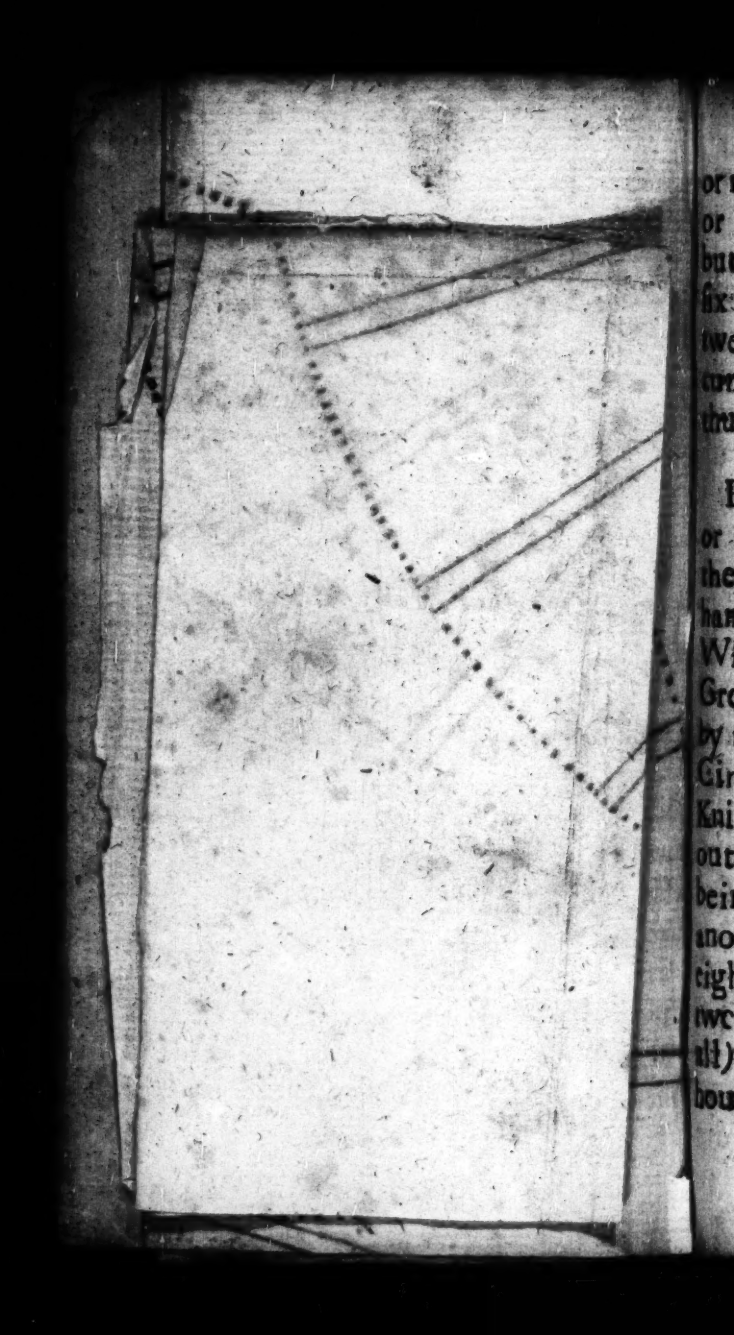

or radius may be six or eight foot, or more or less as you please; but we will suppose it here to be six foot Semidiamiter, which is twelve foot Diamiter, whose Circumference is $37\frac{5}{7}$ which is drawn thus.

First put a string on the Centre or Pinn, and measure six foot thereof, whereat exactly hold your hand with a piece of Chalk or Whiting in your hand, so that the Green or Garden-plot being dry by turning round you may draw a Circle, which you may with a Knife or other Instrument, cut out as you please; that Circle being made, you may then draw another Circle about sixteen or eighteen inches without it, between which two Circles (last of all) the Figures at the end of the hour-lines to shew the time of the day

day ought to be cut, if you will have your Diall drawn round.

Having thus done; draw your Meridian line, pointing right North and South; which you may do either by a needle that is well touch't, or else you may set up a rod perpendicular, (which may be done by holding a Thread and Plummet thereto) and where the Shaddow is when the Sun is full South, that is, when is is full twelve a Clock, which you may see by another Diall that is truly drawn, I say; where the shaddow toucheth at high noon, there draw the Meridian-line *A B* (as you may see Figure the first) through the Center *C* this line is full North and South, and serveth for the Meridian, the hour of twelve and the Substilar: the through the point or Centre

dra

draw the line *D E*, croſſing the Meridian at right Angles, which may be done thus;

Set the point of your Compaſſes in the Circle, at the end of the Meridian-line, either North or South, and divide the Circumference *A D B E* into four equal parts, and draw the croſs-line Eaſt and Weſt *D E* which ſerveth for the Six a Clock line, both for morning and evening.

Next to find the height of the Stile or Cocks elevation, take the latitude of the place, which is here fifty two degrees and twenty minutes, and ſet it from *A* to *O* in the Quadrant *A D*, and draw the line *C O S*, then from *A* raiſe the perpendicular *A S* to cut the line *S C* at *S*, ſo ſhall the Triangle *A C S* be the exact pattern of your

Cock, and presents the Axle-tree of the world.

But to the unlearned (to whom I write) I will shew how they may get the height of the Stile, not regarding the line of Cords, because the Radius is in this work too large for most Rules, except you have one made purposely, which is not worth while, seeing it may be performed otherwise.

Take the Radius or Semi-diameter of your Circle, which is here six Foot with a string, (for I suppose you have no Compasses that will reach it, yet such may easily be had) and holding it at the North end of the Meridian, measure the length thereof in the Quadrant, or Arch-line towards *D*, which divide into six equal parts which are ninety Degrees,

and

and may be numbred, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, &c. which if you take five of those parts it is fifty degrees, and then if you divide the next part, which is sixty into ten parts, and take something more then two of those small parts, you have then fifty two degrees and twenty minutes the exact height of your stile.

And thus if you desire not to have your stile in one piece, all the whole breadth or height, you may have a Square or round piece of Iron or Wood which is straight set upright in the Circle of the North end of the Meridian the just height of the stile, and from the top thereof you may have another piece fitted, which will reach to the Center of the Diall to make an exact Triangle for the height of the Cock: And let it be so con-

contrived that the ſlanting piece may be taken away and put there again at pleaſure, that ſo it may neither be troubleſome, nor deform the place in the leaſt, if it be in a Garden.

Now to find the reſt of the hour-lines (for we have yet but the 12 a Clock-line, and the hour of 6 in the morning and evening) you may divide the two quarters of your Circle *A E*, and *A D* each into ſix equal parts, ſo ſhall you have in each Quarter or Quadrant, 5 points, by which you may draw the 5 Chord-lines; which in a Garden may be drawn with chalk, and is eaſily wiped out again, or elſe you may inſtead thereof lay ſo many ſtrings or ſtrained Packthreads, ſticking a pin in each, or making a mark where the hour-line is to be drawn; theſe Chord-

lines

lines being laid or drawn *I F G H*
nd *A*, as you may see in Figure
he first; then take one half of the
-line *A*, & set it in the line of
ile from *C* to *N*, from which
N take the neares extent
the Meridian, with this same
nce setting one foot in the
A, with the other make a
on each side of the Meridi-
n the same Chord-line *A*,
ugh which point from the
er draw the hour lines of 1
11, so likewise you may take
half of the Chord-line *H*, and
e it in the line of the Stile
C to *K*, from which point
ke the shortest extent unto the
idian; with this distance set
oot in *H*, and with the other
e on each side the Meridian
ark in the same Chord-line,
ugh which you are to draw
hour-lines of 2 and 10, and

so

contrived that the ſlanting piece may be taken away and put there again at pleaſure, that ſo it may neither be troubleſome, nor form the place in the leaſt, if in a Garden.

Now to find the reſt of the lines (for we have yet but t a Clock-line, and the hour o the morning and evening) may divide the two quart yout Circle *A E*, and *A D* into ſix equal parts, ſo ſha have in each Quarter or Qua 5 points, by which you may the 5 Chord-lines; which Garden may be drawn with and is eaſily wiped out aga elſe you may inſtead there ſo many ſtrings or ſtrained threads, ſticking a pin in or making a mark where the line is to be drawn; theſe C

lines being laid or drawn *I F G H* and *A*, as you may see in Figure the first; then take one half of the Cord-line *A*, & set it in the line of the stile from *C* to *N*, from which point *N* take the neareſt extent unto the Meridian, with this same distance setting one foot in the point *A*, with the other make a mark on each side of the Meridian in the same Chord-line *A*, through which point from the Center draw the hour lines of 1 and 11, so likewise you may take one half of the Chord-line *H*, and place it in the line of the Stile from *C* to *K*, from which point *K* take the shorteſt extent unto the Meridian; with this distance set on foot in *H*, and with the other make on each side the Meridian a mark in the same Chord-line, through which you are to draw the Hour-lines of 2 and 10; and

so

ſo you may do in the reſt of the Lines, as the Figure will ſhew; and they being drawn in white or red, you may cut them forth in the Graſs plot as you pleaſe; or if it be in a Flower-garden all the Lines may be of Box, Roſemary, Iſop, or any other ſuch like, as will eaſily be kept in good form; but then a larger extent then we have here mentioned ought to be uſed. And whereas in Summer the 4 and 5 in the morning, and alſo 7 and 8 at evening may be neceſſary, draw the Lines of 4 and 5 at evening beyond the Center C, and they will ſhew the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, and likewiſe the 7 and 8 in the morning for 7 and 8 in the evening.

But the operation of this largeneſs being troubleſome, becauſe that

that ordinary Instruments will not conveniently reach to perform the same; therefore I will shew briefly how it may be drawn either on Paper or Past-board, and being fixed on the middle or Center of your Grass-plot or Green, or other place where you intend to draw your Diall, the Lines may be extended to what length is required.

Therefore having prepared ready a large sheet of Paper that is very thick, as Durch Paper is, or such as is commonly made use of for the drawing of Leases; or else a piece of smooth Past-board, such as may be had at any Card-makers; I say, having ready such a piece of Paper or Past-board, in the middle thereof chuse your Center as at C, then draw your Circle, and divide it into four equall

equal parts, and draw your Meridian Line *A B*, and croſs it at right Angles in the middle, with the Line *D E* for the ſix a clock line.

You may draw your Circle from what Radius you pleaſe, as ſuppoſe 6 inches or more, which may be wiped out again.

Having the hours of 12 and 6, then take the height of your Cock or Stile, as I have before ſhewn; or from a Line of Chords accordingly, take off as many Degrees as you would lay down, which here is 52 Degrees and 20 minutes, which ſet from *A* to *O*, and ſo is the Triangle *C O S*, the pattern for the Cocks elevation, as is before ſhewn.

This

This being done, divide the
rcle (as
k equal
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you are
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one half
l set it
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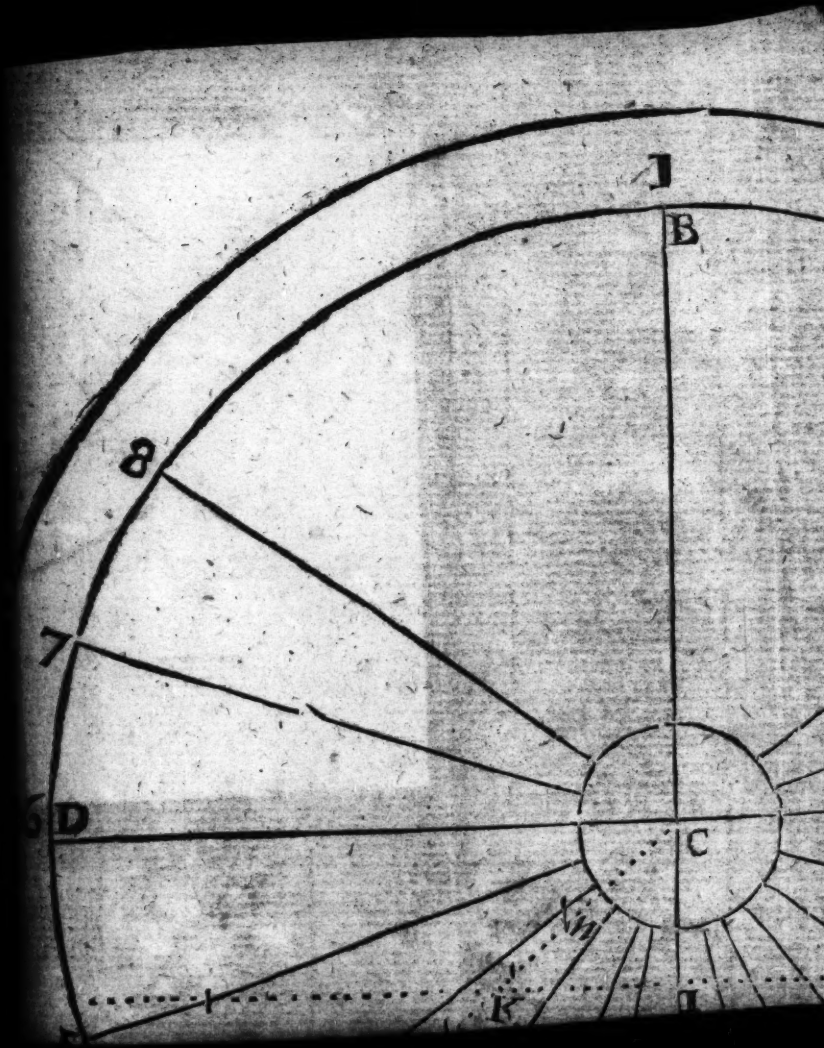
A
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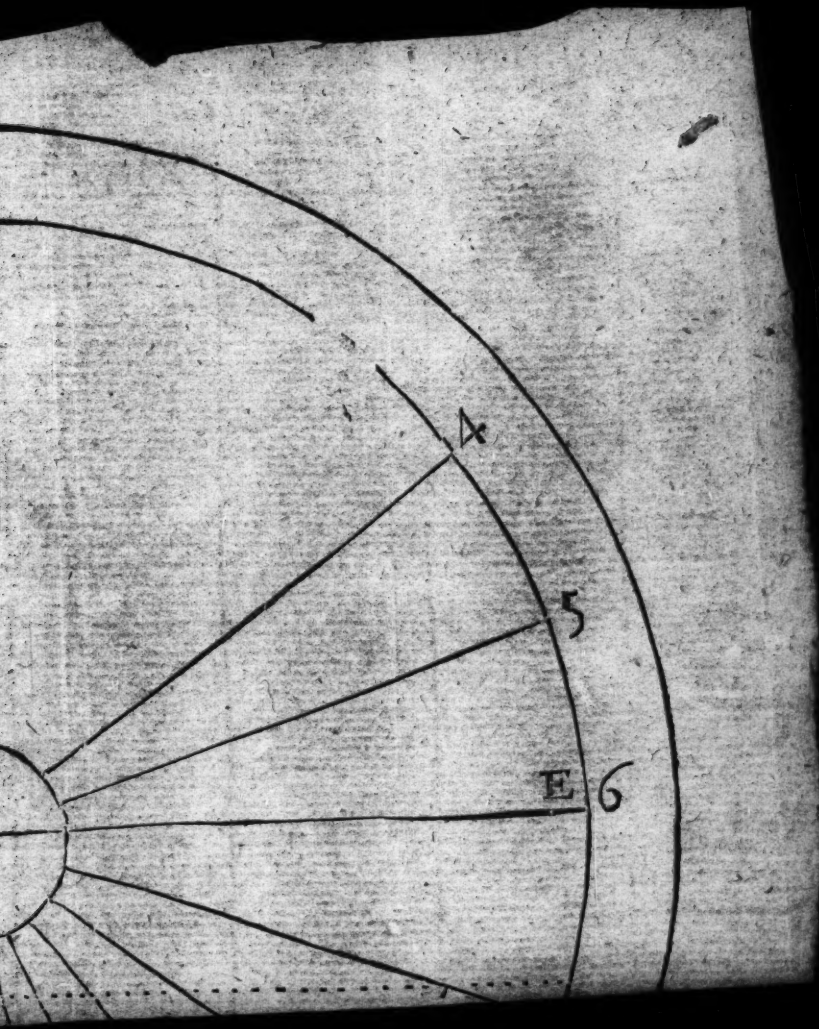
8
7
6
D
C
K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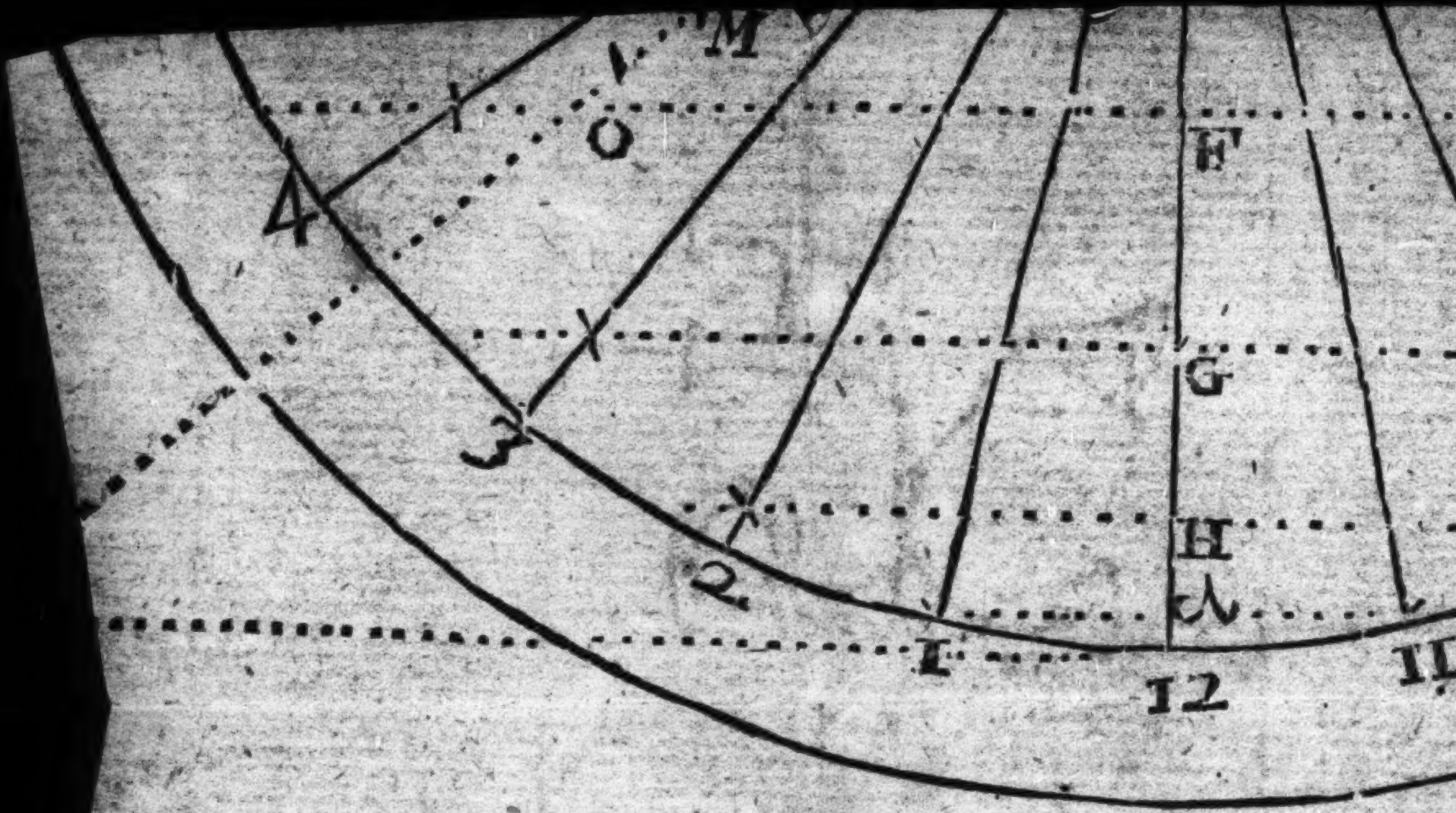
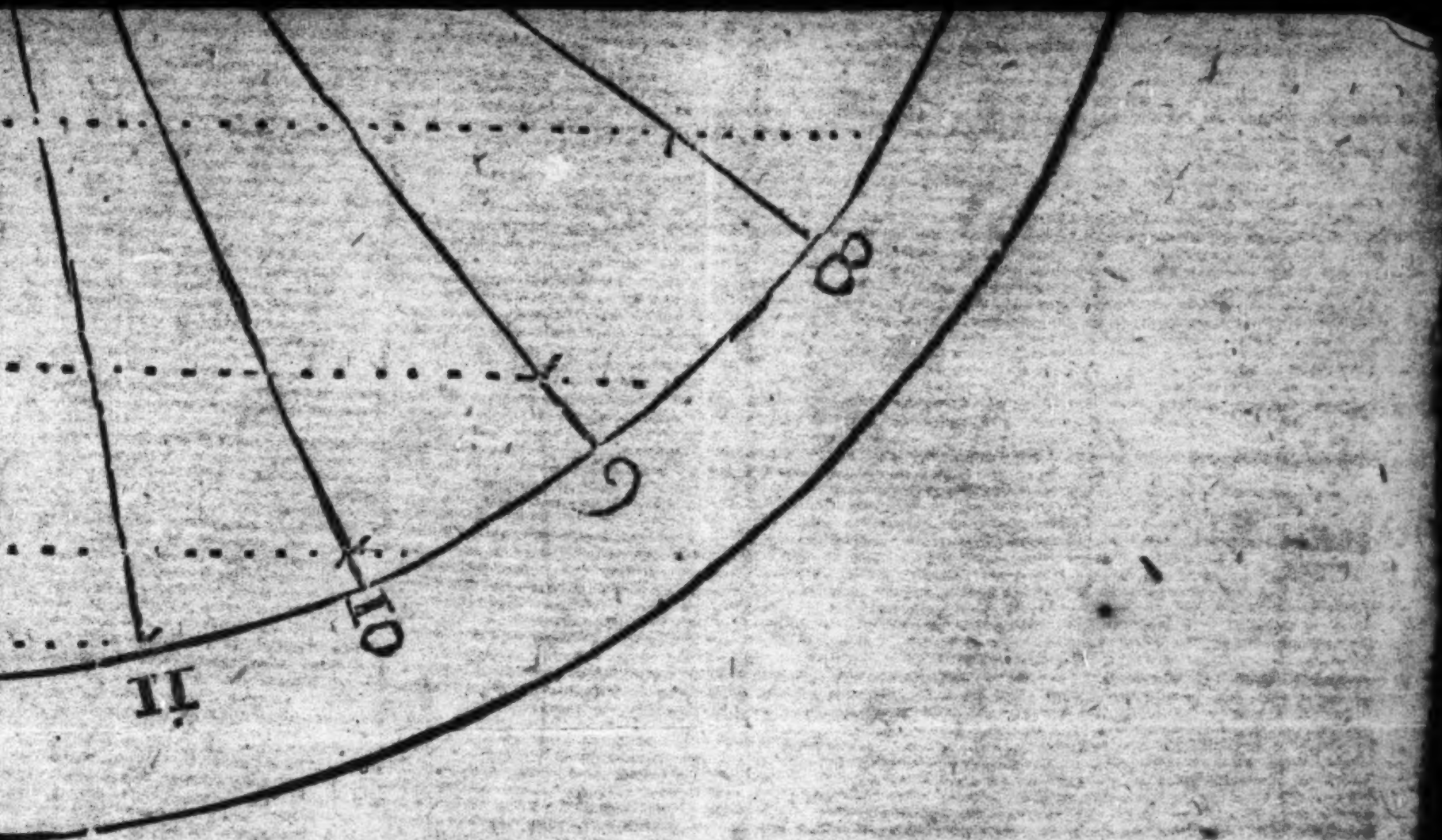


Figure 2. Place it between p



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equal parts, and draw your Meridian Line *A B*, and croſs it at right Angles in the middle with the Lin
line.

You
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may

Ha
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or Sti
or fro
dingly,
as you
here is
nutes;
and so
pattern
as is b

This being done, divide the two quarters of the Circle (as before is ſhewn) into ſix equal parts, ſo is there in each Quadrant 5 points by which you are to draw the five Cord-lines *I F G H* and *A*; then take one half of the Cord-line *A*, and ſet it in the line of the Stile from *C* to *N*, from which point *N* take the neareſt diſtance unto the Meridian, and with this extent ſetting one foot in the point *A*, with the other make a mark on each ſide of the Meridian in the ſame Cord line *A*, through which points draw the Hour-lines of 1 and 11, and ſo of all the reſt, as is already fully enough expreſt.

Thus having drawn all the Lines parallel, or double, as you may ſee by Figure the ſecond, you

may

may then eaſily cut them forth (or plant them with Roſemary, Hyſop, Time, Box, &c. if you cut by the edge of every Line, when you have drawn them to their full length, taking away all except the Lines only, and the narrow ſpace between the parallel Lines, which being left on a Graſs-plot will be the Hour-lines; and the Figures at the ends of the Hour-lines are handſomly to be cut, and left as here you ſee at twelve, and all the reſt of the turf, or other earth in the interſtaces being taken away about three or four inches deep, and fine gravel put in the place, to fill thoſe low places almoſt even again, and then being beaten down hard, and the graſs on the Lines kept ſhort, it will ſeem very handſome in a Garden or Plantation: or elſe if you like not

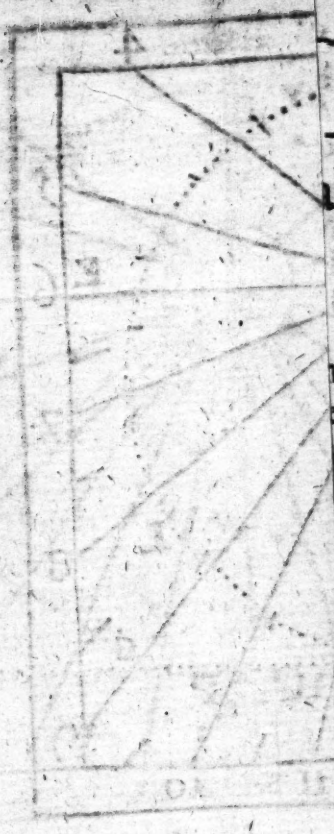
this

this way, you may then cut out the breadth of the Hour-lines, Circles and Figures only as deep as you see good, and put fine gravel only in those Lines, and being beaten hard it will be well enough.

These Wayes are much used amongst the Planters in the *Indies*, but because the Grass is apt to grow fast and over-spread the gravel, and thereby ariseth much trouble in keeping them handsome, some have the Lines thereof laid in Wood, or Stone, and then they are easily kept in order for a long time; and so they are being planted with Box, small Mirtle, Cypress, *&c.*

And because no Gardeners or others, how unlearned soever, should

ſhould be at a loſs, or miſtake me herein; I will indeavour in the drawing of another Horizontal Diall thereby to make what I have hitherto ſpoken of this kind more plain, and eaſie to the meaneſt capacity.



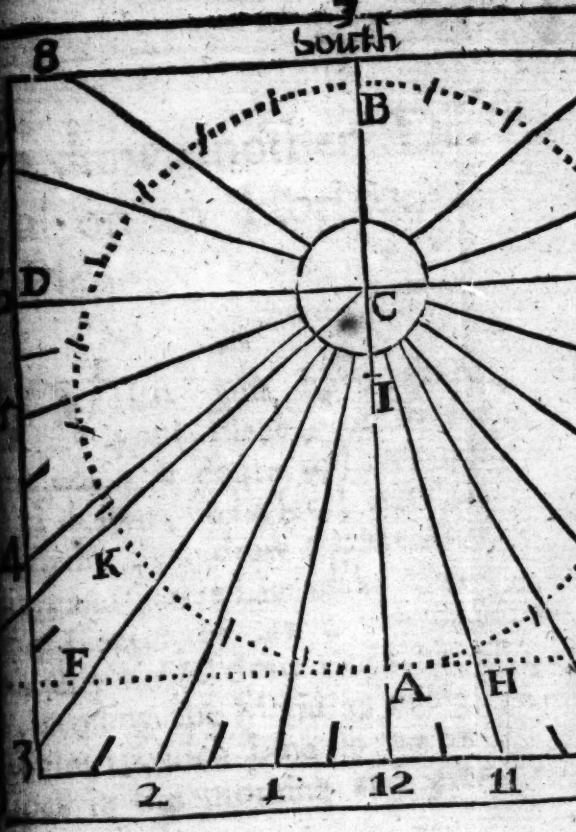
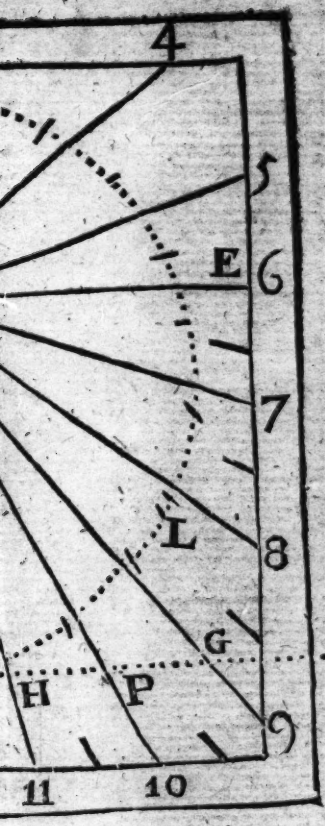


Figure 3. Place it before pa



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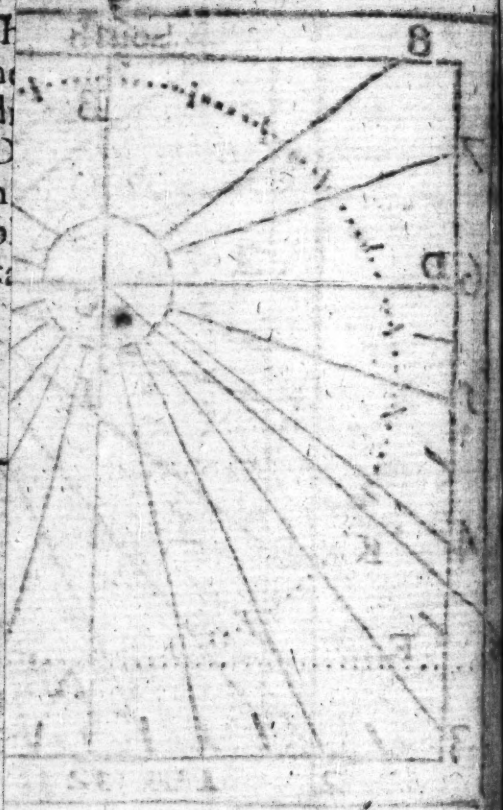


To draw another Dial on an Horizontal Plane.

WHen you have found your Plane, or Green whereon you desire to have your Dial drawn, to be level with the Horizon; then draw the Meridian Line, and in this Line make choice of a Center, as at *C*, through which point *C* draw the Line *D E*, crossing the Meridian at right Angles; which Line is for six a clock in the morning and evening.

Then draw the height of the Stile, or cock of the Dial according

ding

ding to your Radius to be 52 degrees and 20 minutes, making the Angle *S C A*, then at the North end of the Meridian-line draw another Line, as *F G* crossing the Meridian at right Angles; this Line is called the Touch-line, or Line of contingence.

Then set one foot of your Compasses in the foot *A*, and with the other take the neareſt extent unto the Line *S C*, or the Stile, with this distance turning your Compasses about with one foot still in the point *A*, with the other make a mark in the Meridian, as at *I*, which shall be the Center of the Equinoctial, upon which describe the Equinoctial Circle *A D B E*, with this same distance setting one foot in the point *A*, make a mark at *F* on the one side of the Meridian, and another

other at *G* on the other side there-
both which ought to be made
the Line of contingence, by
hich two points, and the Cen-
C, you may draw the Hour-
es of 3 and 9.

This same distance of your
mpasses being kept with one
t still in the Center *A*, with
other make the marks *K L* in
Equinoctial Circle. Then
ing your rule upon the Center
f the Equinoctial, and upon
se two last divisions in the
cle thereof where the rule
l touch the Line of contin-
ce, there mark it as at *H* and
y which points and the Center
ou may draw the Hour-lines
o and 11, the like may you
n the other side of the Meri-
, so have you six of your Hour-
drawn.

And

ding to your Radius to be 52 degrees and 20 minutes, making the Angle *S C A*, then at the North end of the Meridian-line draw another Line, as *F G* crossing the Meridian at right Angles; this Line is called the Touch-line, or Line of contingence.

Then set one foot of your Compasses in the foot *A*, and with the other take the neareſt extent unto the Line *S C*, or the Stile, with this diſtance turn your Compaſſes about with the foot ſtill in the point *A*, with the other make a mark in the Meridian, as at *I*, which ſhall be the Center of the Equinoctial, upon which deſcribe the Equinoctial Circle *A D B E*, with this diſtance ſetting one foot in the point *A*, make a mark at *F* on the one ſide of the Meridian,

and

other at *G* on the other side there-
both which ought to be made
the Line of contingence, by
ich two points, and the Cen-
C, you may draw the Hour-
nes of 3 and 9.

This same distance of your Compasses being kept with one foot still in the Center *A*, with the other make the marks *K L* in the Equinoctial Circle. Then laying your rule upon the Center of the Equinoctial, and upon those two last divisions in the Circle thereof where the rule shall touch the Line of contingence, there mark it as at *H* and *P*, by which points and the Center *C*, you may draw the Hour-lines of 10 and 11, the like may you do on the other side of the Meridian, so have you six of your Hour-lines drawn.

And

And now for the drawing of your 4 and 5, and alſo 7 and 8 Clock-lines, it is poſſible your Touch-line, or Line of contingence may out-run your Plane, as you may ſee by Figure the third, we will therefore ſhew how you may on a Graſs-plot or elſewhere draw thoſe Lines with Chalk, or by the uſe of a Thread, or any ſmall Line you may do it, not out-running the compaſs of the Dial: As thus,

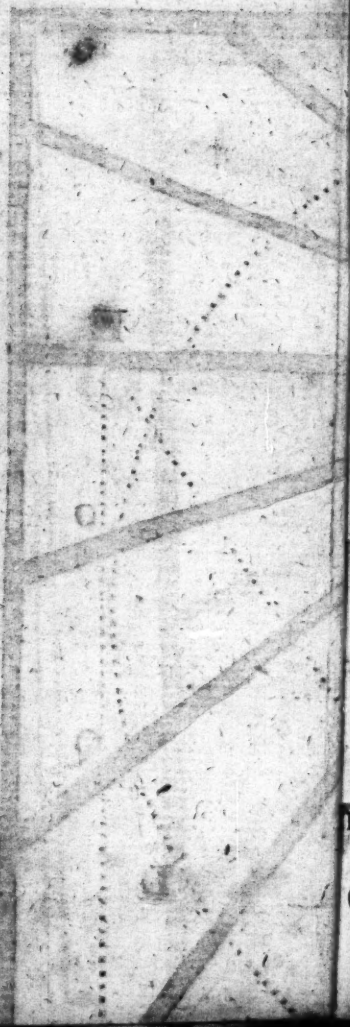
From the interſection of the hours of 9 and 3 with the Touch-line draw the Line *F D* (as you may ſee Figure 4 h) and *G E* parallel to the Meridian *A B*, until they cut the Line of Eaſt and Weſt in the points *D* and *E*, then draw the Lines *A D* and *A E*, this being done, ſet one foot of your

ur Compasses in the point *H*, with the other take the nearest ent unto the Line *A E*, this ance being kept, fix one foot the Line *G E*, so as the other y but touch the Line *A E* at the nt *O*, by which and the Center you may draw the 7 a clock our-line: in like manner may place one foot in the point *P*, with the other take the short- extent unto the Line *A E*, with is distance fixing one foot in the ne *G E*, so as the other may but ly touch the Line *A E*, so shall e fixed point rest in the foot 2. which and the Center *C* you ay draw the 8 a clock hour line, e like may be done on the other de of the Meridian; or you may these distances thus form'd, ick out the like on the other side the Meridian.

And

And ſo by dividing but e
eight part of the Equinoct
Circle into 3 equal parts, you m
draw your whole Dial.

What is here ſpoken concer
ing the hours, the like is to be u
derſtood in drawing the halfhour
lines and quarters, if it be re
quired; or elſe by dividing th
ſpaces between the hour-lines i
to halfs, and thoſe halfs again be
ing divided equally, you have the
the half, and quarter of an ho
exact enough.



l such
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Circle,

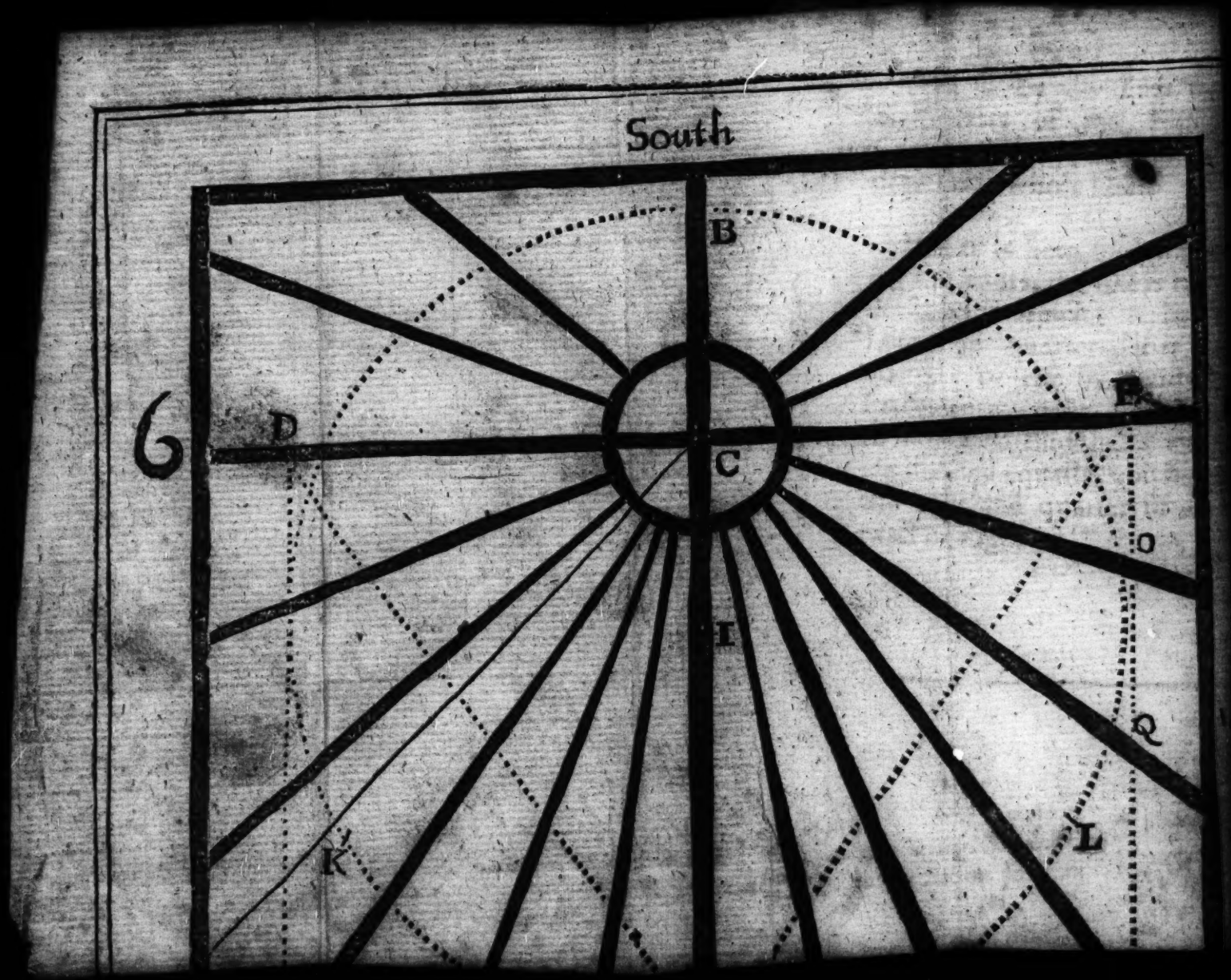
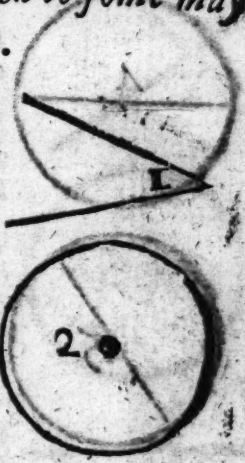

South
B
E
D
C
O
I
Q
L
K

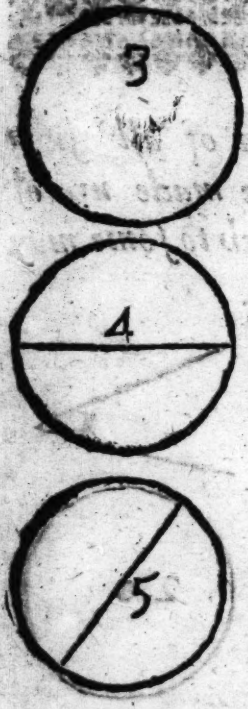
Figure 4. Place it between page 94 and 95.

An Explanation of all such words as are made use of herein; which to some may seem difficult.



A *Ngle*, Is the meeting of two Lines in any sort, so as they make both make not one Line, as you may see Figure the first; and so of all the rest in order.

2. *Center*, Is a point, or prick in the middle of a Line, or Circle, *&c.* being the Center to that Circle.



3. *Circle*, o
circumference,
a plain Figu
drawn exact
round; of Circle
there are 6 where
of the Sphere
compoſed.

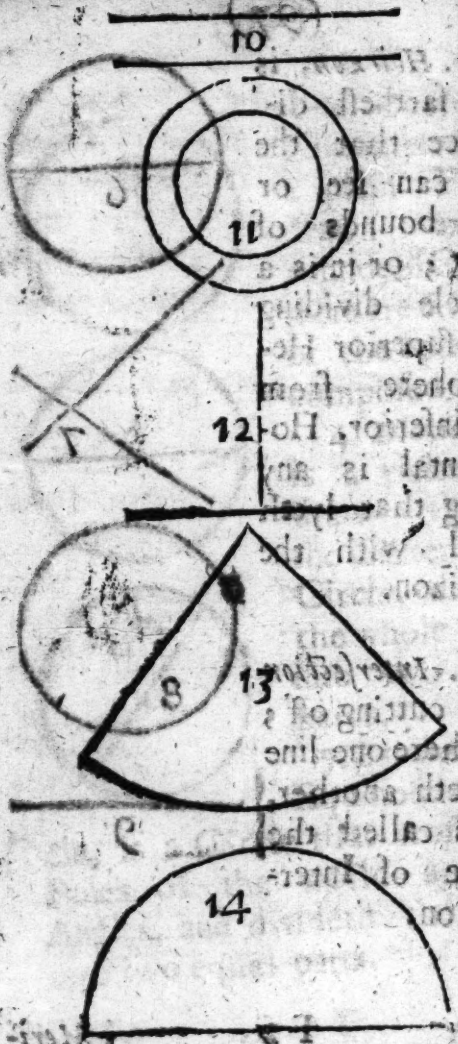
4. *Diameter*,
is a right Li
drawn throug
the Center of a
Circle, divid
the whole Cir
into two equ
parts.

5. *Equinoctial*
Equinoctial-C
cle, is a Circle that croſſes t
Poles of the world at rig
Angles, and divideth the Sph
into two equal parts.

6. H

6. *Horizon*, is the farthest distance that the eye can see, or the bounds of sight; or it is a Circle dividing the superior Hemisphere from the inferior. Horizontal is any thing that lyeth level with the Horizon.

7. *Intersection* is a cutting off; as where one line cutteth another, it is called the place of Intersection.


10
11
12
7
8
13
14

8. *Meridian*, is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the world, right over our heads, and is so called because when the Sun cometh thereto it is then high noon, or 12 a clock, at what time or in what place of the world soever.

9. *Parallel Line*, is a streight Line.

10. *Parallel-lined* or right lined Parallels are two right lines equi-distant one from the other.

11. A *Circular-parallel*, is a Circle drawn either within or without another Circle upon the same Center.

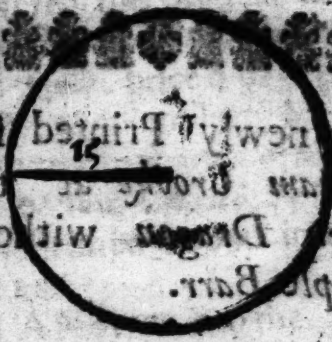
12. *Perpendicular*, is a Line raised from, or let fall upon another Line making equal Angles on both sides.

13. *Quadrant*, is the fourth part of a Circle, or 90 degrees.

14. *Semi-circle*, Is 180 Degrees, or his one half of a Circle drawn upon the Diameter, being contained above the Diameter.

15. *Semi-diameter*, is half of the Diamiter, and is contained betwixt the Center and the one side of the Circle.

16. *Scale*, is the latitude of the place we are in, as you may see by the triangle Figure 16th.


15

Books newly Printed for *William Crooke* at the *Green Dragon* without *Temple-Barr*.

1. *Praxis Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ Authore Franse. Clerk*, printed 1667. in *Octa.* price 1 s.

2. *Hug. Grotii Baptizatorum Puerorum Institutio alternis, interrogationibus & responsionibus. Cui adjicitur Græca ejusdem Metaphrasis Ch. Wase, &c. Quibus accessit Praxis in Græcam Metaphrasin per B. Beale, &c. Version in Eng.* By *Francis Goldsmith* Esq; Printed 1668. in *Octa.* price 2 s.

A Tract concerning Schism and Schismaticks; wherein is briefly discovered

fcovered the original cauſes of Schiſm. By *John Hales* of *Eaton* in *Quar.* price 6 d.

4. The Compleat Meaſurer, or an exact new way of Menſuration. *Decimal Arith.* by *T. Hammond.* Printed 1669. in *Octavo*, price 1 s.

5. A Voyage into the *Levant*, being a Journey lately performed from *England* by the way of *Venice* to *Grand Cairo*, &c. with particular obſervations of the Modern condition of the Turks. By *Hen. Blunt.* Printed 1671. in *Twelves*, price 2 s.

6. The Court of Curioſity, wherein by the Lot the moſt intricate queſtions are reſolved, and nocturnal dreams and viſions explained according to the doctrines of the Antients; to which is added a Treatiſe of Phyſiognomy. Written in French by D. *Vulſon*,

son M. of St. *Gent.* to the French King, translated into Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and now into English. By *F. G.* Gent. Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 2 s.

7. A Description of *Candia* in its antient & modern state, with an account of the Siege begun by the *Ottoman* Emperor, 1666. continued 1667, 1668. & surrendred 1669. Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 1 s.

8. *Epigrams* of all sorts made at divers times, and on several occasions. By *R. F.* Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 1 s. Also his Love Kingdom, and Enigmatical Characters.

9. The Compleat Vineyard, or an excellent way for the planting of Vines according to the German and french manner, and long practised in *England*, wherein is set forth the waies and all the circumstances

cumſtances neceſſary for the planting a Vineyard, with the election of the ſoile, *&c.* alſo the faſhion of Wine-preſſes, the manner of bruiſing and preſſing of Grapes, and to advance our Engliſh wines, inlarged by the Author. *W. Hughes* 1670. in *Octo.* price 1 s. 6. d.

10. Jeſuites Morals in Engl. Printed 1670. in Folio, price 10 s.

11, A Sermon preached at the Funeral of a ſober Religious man drown'd in a pit, wherein ſudden death is conſidered, and more excellently handled then ever yet extant. By a learned and reverend Divine. Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 1 s.

12. *Roſetum Geometricum. Sive Propoſitiones aliquot fruſtra antehac tentatæ, cum cenſura Brevi Doctrinæ Walliſianæ de Motu, Autore Tho. Hobbes Malmſburienſi.* Printed

ted 1671. in *Quarto*, price

13. The preservation of he and prolongation life propo and proved, in the due observa of remarkable precautions daily practicable rules, *&c.* Dr. *Manwaring*, in *Oct.* price

The Compleat Physitian q lified and dignified, the rise progress of Phisick, Histori Chronologically, and Philo phically illustrated, Physi of divers Sects and Judgm distinguished, the abuses of M dicines detected, *&c.* By Dr. *M waring*, in *Oct.* price 1 s.

15. *Vittoria Corombona*, or white Devil, a Tragedy, as it is ed at the Theatre Royal by Majestics servants. Written *J. W.* 1672. in *Qu.* price 1 s.

FINIS.